PRINCIPLES OF GUJARATI GRAMMAR

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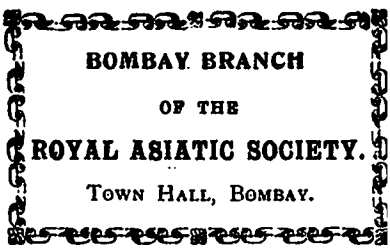

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THE

PRINCIPLES

OF

GUJARATI GRAMMAR,

COMPRISING

THE SUBSTANCE OF A GUJARATI GRAMMAR;

WRITTEN BY

GANGADHAR SHASTRI PHADAKE AND OTHER PANDITS

CONNECTED WITH THE

47900

BOMBAY ELPHINSTONE NATIVE EDUCATION INSTITUTION.

TRANSLATED, ARRANGED, AND BRIEFLY ILLUSTRATED,

BY

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TO

THE HONOURABLE

SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, BART.

LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHOSE ENLIGHTENED POLICY,

HAS SO MUCH CONTRIBUTED

TO THE

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE

AMONGST THE

NATIVES OF WESTERN INDIA,

THIS SMALL VOLUME IS,

WITH GREAT RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

SUBSCRIBED

BY,

THE AUTHOR.

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ERRATA.

For "Gujrathi" page 1., lines 6 and 19, read "Gujarāthi"
For "Coming" page 2, line 3, read "common"
After "अव्य" page 8, line 24, add "or Adverbs"
For "Declination" page 31, line 28, read "declension"
Page 75. line 14, for "I could write" insert "Thou couldst eat Laru"

PREFACE.

It will be apparent, on a mere inspection of this work, that it is not set forth as containing a body of philology connected with Gujarátí. All that it aims at, is a clear and succinct exhibition of the Grammatical principles of the language. It is formed on the basis of a little work lately published by a very intelligent native, and which it has been the object of the author to translate, arrange, and briefly to illustrate. It is hoped that both its definitions and paradigms will be found appropriate, and easily intelligible; and that it will present some facilities to the learner which have not hitherto been enjoyed. It is respectfully committed to the candid judgment of the public; and the author will be much gratified to find, that it contributes in any humble degree to assist in the study of a language which is spoken by about seven millions of British subjects and allies, in the province and peninsula of Gujarát, the kingdom of Kach, and the Rajput states in the Máhikántá and Rewakántá,—which is used by the Baniás and Pársís, the most influential and enterprising mercantile communities in India,—and which prevails over the districts from which the principal staples of the Bombay market, and the principal share of the Bombay Revenue, are derived.

The Gujarátí language, it may be proper here to remark, belongs essentially to what has been called the Hindí family of languages. It borrows, however, largely from the Sanskrit, the words of which, owing

principally to the defects of the character generally used in business, it sets forth with a corrupted orthography. Numerous Arabic and Persian words have been introduced into it, both in consequence of the conquest of the Musalmáns, and the existence of commercial transactions from time immemorial with the countries in which these languages are spoken. By correct writers, however, they are but sparingly used, a fact, which the Pársís in particular, who are most prone needlessly to resort to them, should keep most distinctly in view.

The author regrets that it has not been in his power to examine the sheets as they have passed through the press; and that some typographical errors appear throughout. It is hoped, however, that they will occasion no great inconvenience to the student.

October, 1842.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ELEMENTS.

THE GUJARATHI IS READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

THE ALPHABET.

1. There are fifty letters in Gujràthì,—sixteen vowels, and thirty four Consonants.

The sixteen vowels are,

a à i í u ú ri rî lri lrí é ai ô au
અ આ ઇ ઈ ઉ ઊ ઋ ૠ ઌ ૡ એ ઐ ઓ ઔ
ang ah
અં અઃ

The above arrangement is according to the Balbodh, or Devanàgarî character. For the common running character eleven only are used.

a, à, í, u, rí, è, aî, ò, au, am, ah
અ આ ઈ.ઉ ૠ એ ઐ ઓ ઔ અં અઃ

From this it appears that the distinction of the long and short ઇ *i*, ઈ *í*, ઉ *u*, ઊ *ù*, ઋ *ri* ૠ *rí*, is not observed in the current Gujrathì hand. The ઌ *lri* ૡ *lrì*, it is also to be observed, are confined to Sanscrit words.

2. The thirty four Consonants are,

ka, kha; ga, gha; *n* cha, ch'ha; ja, jha, n
ક ખ ગ ઘ ન ચ છ જ ઝ ઞ
ta, tha; da, dha; *n*, t, tha; da, dha; n,
ટ ઠ ડ ઢ ણ ત થ દ ધ ન
pa, pha; ba, bha; ma, ya, ra, la, va, sha,
પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ર લ વ શ
sha, sa, ha, la.
ષ સ હ ળ

As stated in a former paragraph, the above representation is according to the Bālbodh character. In the coming running hand, only twenty nine consonants are used:—

ka,	kha;	ga,	gha;	cha,	ch'ha;	ja,	jha;	ta,
ક	ખ	ગ	ઘ	ચ	છ	જ	ઝ	ટ
tha;	da,	dha;	n,	ta,	tha;	da,	dha;	n
ઠ	ડ	ઢ	ણ	ત	થ	દ	ધ	ન
pa,	pha;	ba,	bha;	ma,	ra,	la,	va,	sha
પ	ફ	બ	ભ	મ	ર	લ	વ	શ
sa	ha.							
ષ	હ							

In the common or running hand the following characters are often dispensed with: ङ *n*, ञ *n*, य ya, ष *sha*, ळ *la*,

For the *ya* य, *a* अ is frequently substituted. The *la* ळ, is sometimes improperly used for *la*, ल.

There are also two compound consonants.

क्ष

A compound formed by the coalition of क *ka*, and ष *sha*.

ज्ञ

By the coalition of ज *ja*, ञ *na*, or ज्ञ *ga* ञ *na* and य *ya*.

In speaking of the letters individually, it is the practice to use the term कार: *Karah* (make, form) after each of these names as here exhibited. Thus, the vowel अ *a*, is called अकार [:] a *kàrah*, and the consonant क *ka*, ककार *ka-kárah*.

OF THE LETTERS INDIVIDUALLY.

VOWELS.

अ *A*. The first letter of the alphabet, has the sound of *o*, in *money*, *honey* and some others; and in *but*, *shut*, and the like. where *u* is the substitute. The letter अ never

makes its appearance but as an initial: for when the sound of it is required after a consonant, as a medial or final, it is pronouneed with it as in the alphabet, it being an invariable rule, that every open consonant, not followed by another vowel, must be pronounced as if અ *a* were written after it.

આ *á* should have the same sound as is given to the former, held twice the length. It occurs as a medial, in the word કાલ *Kâla* time, the first syllable of which is pronounced nearly like the English word *call*. As a medial and final its character is I.

ઇ *i* and ઈ *í* are two characters to note the sounds which the Italians give to the vowel *i*.

The former is pronounced short, like *ee* in meet (encounter) and the latter long, like the same letters in *meet* (fit). After a consonant, as a medial and final, they are changed to િ and ી, which are placed as in the words મણિ, a *jewel*; દેવી, *a goddess*.

ઉ *u*, and ઊ *ú* are to be articulated like *oo* in the English words *foot*, and *fool*. After a consonant they are usually subjoined; as in પુત્ર *a son*, and ભૂમિ *the Earth*; but occasionally, particularly after ર *ra*, on the side; thus ર્‍ુ *ru*, ર્‍ૂ *rú*. *U*, and *ú* as substitutes for ુ and ૂ, are to be pronounced in the Italian manner; the one short, and the other long.

ઋ *ri* and ૠ *rí*. The first of these sounds is short, somewhat like *ri* in *rit*; and second is the same held twice as long: these vowels seldom, if ever, occur in Gujarâthí.—

As medials or finals in writ ing the Balbodh character, they are placed under their consonant, in this form; ક્રુ *nri* ક્રૂ *nrí*. ઌ *lri* and ૡ *lrí* are not used in Gujarâthi, excepting in words introduced from the Sanskrit.

એ *é* though classed among diphthongs, differs not from the simple sound of *e* in *where*; and so it is pronounced in દેવ, *a God*. It is said to be a compound of અ *a* and ઇ *i*.

ઐ *ai* is a diphthong, and is always sounded as the letter *i* in our alphabet; but it will be better to represent

it by *ai*. There is an example of it in the word रवै *a churning staff*.

ओ *o* differs not from our *o* held long, as in *stone*: though it is said to be a diphthong composed of अ *a* and उ *u*. In a following state it is represented by ो

औ *au* is decidedly a diphthong, having the power of *ow* in the word how; which in these letters would be written thus, हौ, *hau*.

Here, properly, end the vowels; for [·] am, and [:] *ah*, are correctly speaking, rather substitutes for the nasals, and ह, *ha* when silent, at the end of a syllable.

They are called अनुस्वार: *anuswàrah*, and विसर्ग: *visurgah*. The one occurs in the words अंधकार, *darkness*; and अंदेशा *doubt*; and the other in अंत, end.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

The first class, or gutturals क,ख,ग,घ,ङ, pronounced by कंठस्थान a throat. The same remark applies to all the other classes.

क *ka* has the precise sound of hard *c*, but is better expressed by *k*, the power of which is not liable to change.

ख *kha* has the same sound uttered with greater force, as if combined with the letter ह *ha*.

ग *ga* is the hard *g*, as sounded in *gun*.

घ *gha* is the same aspirated.

ङ *n* is equivalent to *ng* in *king*.

The second class or palatals. च,छ,ज,झ,ञ. तालुस्थान.

च *cha* has the exact power we express by *ch*, as in *Church*.

छ *ch'ha* is the former aspirated.

ज *ja* has the power of *g* soft as in *gills*; but will be more certainly expressed by *j* as in *James*.

झ *jha* is the aspirate of the former.

ञ *n* This is the proper nasal of this class, which in composition is sounded rather softer than ङ *n*. In

Devanagari manuscripts it is generally expressed like other nasals by [·] anuswarah. It is only used in Gujurathi in the Balbodh character.

The third class or cerebrals ट,ठ,ड,ढ,ण, मूर्धस्थान.

This series of consonants is pronounced by turning, and applying the tip of the tongue far back against the palate: which produces a hollow sound as if proceeding from the head.

ट *t* has the sound of *t* articulated as above directed.

ठ *tha* is the same aspirated.

ड *da* differs from the common *d* only in the above particular.

ढ *dha* is the same aspirated.

ण *n* is distinguished from the common *n* by the manner of producing it, as above.

The fourth class, or dentals, त, थ, द, ध, न, दंतस्थान.

त *ta* is the common dental *t*.

थ *tha* is the former aspirated.

द *da* has the power of our *d*.

ध *dha* is the aspirate of द *da*.

न *na* is the common *n*.

The fifth class or labials प, फ, ब, भ, म, ओष्ठस्थान.

प *pa* corresponds with *p*.

फ *pha* is the former aspirated.

ब *ba*. This letter is often confounded with व. It's power is that of *b*.

भ *bha* is aspirate of ब *ba*.

म *ma* is *m*. When silent it is often expressed by [.] anuswáru; as in संवत Samvat, a year, an æra.

The Semi-Vowels. य,र,ल,व.

य *ya*. This letter, is a *palatal*. It's power is that of our *y*.

र *ra* is our *r*. It is esteemed *cerebral*.

In composition it frequently assumes two forms. In the middle of a word, immediately preceding another consonant, it is mounted upon it's head in this

shape [f] when it is optional in the writer to double the letter with which it so coalesces; as in the word कार्य *kúryya*, an affair, which pronounce *kàrya*; after a consonant it is always subjoined in this shape [—] as in the word प्रकार *prakara* a sort, a manner. This letter, in Sanskrit is called रेफ *rèpha*.

ल *la* answers to our *l*. It is ranked among *dentals*. व *va* is generally pronounced like *v* and is then a *dento-labial*: but when subjoined to another consonant, it is often necessarily articulated as our *w*, it being then frequently the natural substitute for उ *u* before another vowel; as द्वितीया second.

The sibilants and aspirate श, ष, स, ह.

श *sha is* a *palatal*, produced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and passing the voice as in pronouncing our *s*.

ष *sha* is usually pronounced as *sh* in *shoe*; on this side of India it is frequently articulated like, and confounded with ख *kha*.

स *sa* has precisely the power of *s* in *saint*, and is esteemed a dental.

ह *ha* is *h*. At the end of a word, when silent, it is represented by [:] visarga. It is classed among gutturals. This properly is the last letter of the Alphabet; क्ष *ksha* and ज्ञ, as before observed, being compound characters.

ळ *la* not to be found in the Dévanagari alphabet, is included in the Gujarathí, and has the power of *ll* in Welsh.

OF COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

If two or more consonants meet together, it is a general rule that they coalesce, and form a compound character. Sometimes it so happens that the simple letters are not to be traced in the compound, instances of which occur in क्ष *ksha* and ज्ञ *jna*, which are composed of क and ष, and ज and ञ, but in general the shapes of the letters are so little altered, that they may be easily discriminated.

There are several modes of forming these compounds: sometimes it is found convenient to put one letter under the other, and at others subtend them together; thus, ङ्क. But the most usual way is to place them in their natural order; yet so that their bodies as well as heads may be in contact, omitting the final upright stroke of every letter that has one, except the last.

Examples.

क्क. क्ल च्य च्व ढम त्प भ्व म्प ल्क ल्ल
kk, kl, chy, chv, dhm, tp, bhw, mph, lk ll,
क्ष म्य म्भ
kky, nmy mbhu.*

Two dots, (*thus*:) called *Visarga* (विसर्ग) are used to denote a final. ह They are occasionally represented in this manner. (ॱ)

A single dot over a letter, thus अं, is called *Anuswarah*, (अनुस्वारः) and denotes a final nasal.

The marks for the different vowels are as follows.

Marks ा ि ी ु ू ृ े ै ो ौ ं ः
Vowels आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः

The numerals are १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ ०
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

CHAPTER II.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Permutation of Vowels.

When any simple sound opens upon another simple vowel, *similar* to itself, the two shall be resolved into one long.—

Thus if ध open upon ध or धा the two coalesce and form one long vowel, namely धा: the same rule serves for ई, ऊ.

* Referring to present usage it may be here observed, that in the manuscript hand, compound letters are seldom if ever used, though this is a defect and ought to be remedied.

Example.

ઈંદ્રીય•અરથ—ઈંદ્રીયારથ *An object of Sense, Viz. Sound, Smell.* ઘર•ઃપાંગણું—ઘરાંગણું *outside the house, outside.* ધુપ•ઃપાંરતી—ધુપઃપારતી, *The waving of frankincense before a God;* ઃપલપ•ઃપાયુષ—ઃપલપાયુષ *Short lived.*

2 ઈ *and* ઉ *followed by any dissimilar vowels are changed into* ય *and* વ *respectively* ઇતીઆદી ઇત્યાદ *"Et-cetera;"* મનુ અંતર, મન્વંતર. *The age of another* Manu.

3 ઃપ and ઃપા followed by ઇ and ઉ are changed into ઃફ and ઃફા respectively, as;—

પરમ—ઈસ્વર——પરમેશ્વર *The Supreme Being, The Lord of the Universe.* ઈશ્વર—ઈછા——ઈશ્વરેછા, *Will of God.* પર—ઉપકાર——પરોપકાર; *Benevolence.*

CHAPTER III.

Classification of Words.

The words of the Gujarati are arranged under five Classes, called Parts of Speech.

The names of these parts of Speech are;

Noun	नाम	નામ•
Pronoun	सर्वनाम	સરવનામ•
Adjective	विशेषण	વીસેસણ•
Verb	क्रियापद	ક્રીઆપદ•
Indeclinable Words	अव्य	ઃપવીઅઅ•

Under the term "adverb" are included, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and all indeclinable words. Particles might be a better term; for Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions do not seem to form, as far as import is concerned, distinct species of words, but to be merely abbreviations of nouns, adjectives and verbs.

1 A Noun is a word which is simply the name of an object; as પરમેશવર, *God;* માંણસ *Man,* ફલ *Fruit,*

છોકરો *Boy*, નીશાલ, *School*, તાબેદારી, *Obedience*, ડાહ્યપણ, *Wisdom*.

There are two kinds of Nouns, વીશેષ *Proper*, and સામાન્ય, *Common*.

Proper Nouns denote the names of individuals only; as, પરમેસ્વર, *God*; ગોવીંદ, *Govind*.

Common Nouns denote a whole kind or species; as માંણસ, *Man*; પક્ષી, *Bird*; ઝાડ *Tree*.

Words are either સીધ, *Primitive*, or સાધીત, *Derivative*.

A *Primitive* word is not derived from any simple word in the language; as હીરો, A *diamond*, કેરી A *mango*, ખાંડ, *Sugar*.

Derivative words are of two species:

1st. પ્રત્યય સાધીત or with affixes or particles.
2nd. સમાસનામ or compound words.

1st. Of પ્રત્યય સાધીત or Nouns with affixes or particles.

ઘોડાવાલો A *Groom or horsekeeper*. In this example ઘોડો *A horse*, is the *primitive*, and વાલો the પ્રત્યય or affix, added to the root to vary its signification.

In the same manner:—

Primitive,	The affix,	The Derivative.	
લોભ	ઈયો	લોભીયો.	*A guide.*
દુધ	વાલો	દુધવાલો.	*A milkman.*
ટોપી	વાલો	ટોપીવાલો.	*Wearing a hat.*
નાચ	નારો	નાચનારો.	*A dancer.*
ડાહ્યા	પણ	ડાહ્યપણ.	*Wisdom.*
ગાડા	વાન	ગાડીવાંન.	*A carter.*

2nd. સમાસનામ or compound Nouns as:—

રાજ	કન્યા	રાજકન્યા.	*A daughter of a king.*
રાજ	પુત્ર	રાજપુત્ર.	*A son of a king.*
રાજ	દ્વાર	રાજદ્વાર.	*The Royal mansion.*
રાજ	પુરૂષ	રાજપુરૂષ.	*A statesman.*
રાજ	મારગ	રાજમારગ.	*The king's high way.*
રાજ	નીલક	રાજનીલક.	*The ornaments or glory of kings.*

2. A Pronoun is a word which supplies the place of a noun or of some other word or words referred to; as હું I, તું *thou*, તે *he*, પોતે *self.*

3. An Adjective is a word which expresses, *the quality* of a noun; as રાતો ઘોડો *Red horse;* પીલીપાગડી, *A yelow pugree;* સારો છોકરો, *A good boy;* નઠારૂં માણસ, *A bad man.*

An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case; as: નઠારોમાણસ *A bad man;* નઠારી અથવા નઠારીબાઈઓ, *Bad women;* and the noun to which it is joined is called વીશેષ્ય, *a predicate.*

4. A *Verb* is a word which affirms, or asserts, as; તેઘોડોરાખેછે He *has* a horse. Here રાખવું to *have* asserts possession, and is the verb.

5. Indeclinable words are of various kinds and do not change their terminations:—

Exmples.

બાહેર.	Abroad	એકસાં.	Alike
ઉપરાંત.	Afterwards	એકાંત.	Aside
કાંહાં.	Where	કાંહાંથી.	Whence
છેવું.	Lastly	મોહી.	Within

CHAPTER IV.

Inflection of Nouns.

Nouns admit of inflection to express *Number, Gender,* and *Case.*

1. Number. વચન

There are two Numbers, the *Singular* એકવચન, and the *Plural,* અનેક વચન.

The *Singular* expresses only one of a class ; the *Plural* any number more than one.

The singular is always expressed by the Noun in its simple form; as પોથી, *boook*; ઘર, *house*; ઘોડો, *horse.*

The alterations which occur in the terminations in forming the Plural will be subsequently explained.

II Gender. લીંગ.

There are three genders; પુલીંગ *he Masculine*; સ્ત્રીલીંગ, *the* Feminine; *and* નપુંસકલીંગ, *the Neuter.*

III. Cases. વીભગાતી.

The cases in Gujaráthî are reckoned seven in number, omitting the vocative, and are arranged in the following order, and in naming them, it is usual to say, the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. case *Singular* or *Plural.*

1.	૧ પ્રથમા	First.
2.	૨ દ્વીતીયા	Second.
3.	૩ તૃતીયા	Third.
4.	૪ ચતુરથી	Fourth.
5.	૫ પંચમી	Fifth.
6.	૬ ષષ્ઠી	Sixth.
7.	૭ સપ્ત	Seventh.

Of these cases ચતુરથી, like the English objective case, is made up by means of significant postpositions, while the rest are formed by terminations or affixes added.

Scheme of the terminations of Nouns in declension, with the particles affixed.

	Singular એકવચન.	Plural અનેકવચન.
1.	૧ એ	એા
2.	૨ ને	એાને
3.	૩ ણે·એ	એાએ
4.	૪ (અરથે·કાને)	એા·કાને
5.	૫ થી·થકી	એાથી·એાથકી
6.	૬ નેા·ની·નુ·ને·	પ્રાનેા·ની·નુ
7.	૭ માં·એ	પ્રામાં·પેાએ

Declension of Nouns.

Examples of a Noun declined with particles affixed.

દેવ *a God.*

	એકવચન.	*Singular.*	અનેકવચન..
Case 1.	૧ દેવ	*a God*	દેવ·દેવેા
2.	૨ દેવને	*a God*	દેવેાને
3.	૩ દેવે	*By or with a God*	દેવેાએ
4.	૪ દેવને અરથે	*To a God*	દેવેાને· અરથે·
5.	૫ દેવથી·દેવથકી	*From a God*	દેવેાથી દેવેાથકી
6.	૬ દેવનેા·ની·નુ	*Of a God*	દેવેાનેા·દેવેા ની·દેવેાનુ
7.	૭ દેવમાં·દેવે	*In or on a God*	દેવેામાં· એદેવેા

The *Vocative* સંબેાધન Sing. અરેદેવ, *O God.* Plu અહેદેવેા, *O Gods.*

REMARKS ON THE CASES.

The 1st. is the *Nominative* case.

2nd. is the *Accusative* case.

3rd. May be denominated the *Implementive* case having the force of the sign *by* or *with.*

4th. is the proper *Dative* case, with the sign *to.*

5th. is the *Ablative* case, with the sign *from.*

6th. is the proper *Genitive* or *Possessive* case with the sign *of* or *belonging to.*

7th. may be called the *Locative* case, with the sign *in* or *on.*

The સંબોધન or *Vocative* case is reckoned as in Sanskrit to be the same as the *Nominative.*

MASCULINE GENDER.

Nouns in અ and આ.

The Plural is formed by adding ઓ or આ+ઓ to the singular; as, દેવ *a God,* દેવો *Gods;* રાજા *a King,* રાજાઓ *Kings.*

Examples.

દેવ God.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ દેવ	દેવ·દેવા
2.	૨ દેવને	દેવાને
3.	૩ દેવે	દેવોઈ
4.	૪ દેવને અરથે	દેવોને અરથે
5.	દેવથી·દેવથકી	દેવોથી દેવોથકી
6.	૬ દેવોનો·ની·નુ	દેવાનો·નીનુઈ
7.	૭ દેવમા·દેવ	દેવામાં દેવો

The Vocative like the Nominative or 1st. case.

રાજા A King.

	Singular.	Plural.
I.	૧ રાજા	રાજા·રાજાઓ
2.	૨ રાજાને	રાજાઓને
3.	૩ રાજાએ	રાજાઓને મારથે
4.	૪ રાજાને (મારથે)	રાજાઓને મારથે
5.	૫ રાજાથી·રાજાથકી	રાજાઓથી રાજાઓથકી
6.	૬ રાજાનો·ની·નુ	રાજાઓનો·ની·નું
7.	૭ રાજામાં રાજાએ	રાજાઓમાં રાજાઓ

Nouns in ઈ

Masculines in ઈ form their *Plural* by changing the ઈ of the first case *Singular* into ઈઓ in the *Plural*, but યો is generally substituted.

Examples.

Singnlar.	શોની, A Goldsmith	Plural.
1	૧ શોની	શોનીઓ
2.	૨ શોનીને	શોનીઓને
3.	૩ શોનીએ	શોનીઓએ
4.	૪ શોનીને મારથે	શોનીઓને મારથે
5.	૫ શોનીથી·શોનીથકી	શોનીઓ થી·શોની ઓથકી
6.	૬ શોનીનો·ની·નુ	શોનીઓનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ શોનીમાં·શોનીએ	શોનીઓમાં·શોનીઓ

કવી, A Poet·

1.	૧ કવી	કવીઓ
2.	૨ કવીને	કવીઓને

3.	૩ ઝવીએ	ઝવીએાએ
4.	૪ ઝવીને·ખરથે	ઝવીએાને ખરથે
5.	૫ ઝવીથી·ઝવીથઝી	ઝવીએાથી·ઝવીએાથઝી
6.	૬ ઝવીનેા·ની·નુ	ઝવીએાનેા·ની·નુ
7.	૭ ઝવીમાં·ઝવીઈ	ઝવીએામાં·ઝવીએાઈ

In the same manner are declined :—

ગપી Tattler, ગાંધી Oilman,
માંટી Man and many others.

Nouns in ઈ in Gujaratee derived from the Sanscrit or Prakrit, retain the દીરઘ, or grave sound of ઈ·

Masculines in ઉ are declined like ભાનુ the sun, and form their first case plural in એા by the permutation ખ and ઉ retaining the pure sound of ઉ·

Example.

ભાનુ The Sun.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ ભાનુ	ભાનુ·ભાનુએા
2.	૨ ભાનુને	ભાનુએાને
3.	૩ ભાનુઈ	ભાનુએાઈ
4.	૪ ભાનુને ખરથે	ભાનુએાને ખરથે
5.	૫ ભાનુથી·ભાનુથઝી	ભાનુએાથી ભાંનુએાથઝી
6.	૬ ભાનુનેા·ની·નુ	ભાંનુએાનેા·ની·નુ·
7.	૭ ભાનુમાં·ભાંનુઈ	ભાનુએામાં·ભાનુએાઈ

With the same inflection may be declined,
લાડુ Asweetmeat ball and, સાહુ The Husband of one's wife's sister.

Nouns in. એ

There are but few nouns terminating in એ·
Example of the Numeral બે Two.

Singular		Plural.
1. ૧ બે		બેઓ
2. ૨ બેને	*	બેઓને
3. ૩ બેએ		બેઓએ

Nouns in ઓ

Masculines in ઓ are declined like ધંધો business. The first case plural of nouns in this declension, is formed by the coalition of આ and ઓ into આઆ or આઓ, either of which may be used at discretion. In the second case singular આ is substituted for ઓ.

Example.

ધંધો Business.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧ ધંધો	ધંધા·ધંધાઆ
2. ૨ ધંધાને	ધંધાઓને
3. ૩ ધંધાએ	ધંધાંઓ૬
4. ૪ ધંધાઅરથે	ધંધાઓનેઅરથે
5. ૫ ધંધાથી·ધંધાથઙી	ધંધાઓથી·ધંધાઓથઙી
6. ૬ ધંધાનો·ની·નુ	ધંધાઓનો·ની·નુ
7. ૭ ધંધામાં·ધંધા૬·	ધંધાઓમાં·ધંધાંઓ૬

In the same manner also may be declined:— નફો profit, ઘોડો a horse, and many others.

FEMININE GENDER.

Feminines in આ are inflected like રાજા: see Masculines in આ.

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* Seldom if ever used.

Example.

ગંગા Gunga, a name.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ ગંગા	ગંગા·ગંગાઓ
2.	૨ ગંગાને	ગંગાઓને
3.	૩ ગંગાએ	ગંગાઓએ
4.	૪ ગંગાને ખરથે	ગંગાઓને ખરથે
5.	૫ ગંગાથી·ગંગાથકી	ગંગાઓથી·ગંગાઓથકી
9.	૬ ગંગાનો·ની·નુ	ગંગાઓનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ ગંગામાં·ગંગાએ	ગંગાઓમાં·ગંગાઓમાં

Also જમુના The Jumna river, નરમદા· The river Nurbudda, and several others.

Nouns in ઈ are declined the same as Masculine Nouns in ઈ·

Example.

પોથી a book.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ પોથી	પોથી·પોથીઓ
2.	૨ પોથીને	પોથીઓને
3.	૩ પોથીએ	પોથીઓએ
4.	૪ પોથીને ખરથે	પોથીઓને ખરથે
5.	૫ પોથીથી·થકી	પોથીઓથી·પોથીઓથકી
6.	૬ પોથી·નો·નીનુ	પોથીઓનો·નીનુ
7.	૭ પોથીમાં·પોથીએ·	પોથીઓમાં·એ

Also કાકી Paternal aunt, મામી Maternal aunt, બાઈ a woman, and several others.

Nouns in ઉ

Nouns in ઉ form their first case plural the same as masculinesin ઉ·

Example.

સાશ્રુ A mother in law.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ સાશ્રુ	સાશ્રુ·સાશ્રુઓ
2.	૨ સાશ્રુને	સાશ્રુઓને
3.	૩ સાશ્રુઈ	સાશ્રુઓઈ
4.	૪ સાશ્રુને·ખરથે	શાશ્રુઓ નેખરથે
5.	૫ સાશ્રુથી·સાશ્રુથઈ	સાશ્રુઓથી સાશ્રુઓથઈ
6.	૬ સાશ્રુનો·ની·નુ	સાશ્રુઓનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ સાશ્રુમાં·સાશ્રુઈ	સાશ્રુઓમાં·સાશ્રુઓઈ

Thus may be declined ધેનુ a cow, વધુ a wife, જુ a louse, and others.

Nouns in ઈ

Nouns ending in ઈ form their plural in ઓ

Example.

હરડે Yellow Myrabollan.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ હરડે	હરડે·હરડેઓ
2.	૨ હરડેને	હરડેઓને
3.	૩ હરડેઈ	હરડેઓઈ
4.	૪ હરડેને ખરથે	હરડેઓને ખરથે
5.	૫ હરડેથી·હરડેથઈ	હરડેઓથી·હરડેઓથઈ
6.	૬ હરડેનો·ની·નુ	હરડેઓનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ હરડેમાં·હરડેઈ·	હરડેઓમાં·હરડેઓઈ

After this example may be declined શેઠે and others.

Nouns in ઍ·

There are but few nouns terminating in ઍ·

The Plural of this class is formed by the addition of યો to the first case singular.

Example.

રવૈ A churning staff.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ રવૈ	રવૈ ·રવૈયો
2.	૨ રવૈને	રવૈયોને
3.	૩ રવૈએ	રવૈયોએ
4.	૪ રવૈને ખરથે	રવૈયોને ખરથે
5.	૫ રવૈથી·રવૈથકી	રવૈયોથી·રવૈયોથકી
6.	૬ રવૈનો·ની·નુ	રવૈયોનો·નીનું
7.	૭ રવૈમાં·રવૈએ	રવૈયોમાં·રવૈયોએ

Nouns in ખો

Nouns in ખો are declined after the following examples.

ઘો An Iguana.

	Singular.	Plural.
I.	૧ ઘો	ઘો·ઘોખો
2.	૨ ઘોને	ઘોખોને
3.	૩ ઘોએ	ઘોખોએ
4.	૪ ઘોને ખરથે	ઘોખોને ખરથે
5.	૫ ઘોથી ·ઘોથકી	ઘોથી·ઘોથકી
6.	૬ ઘોનો·ની·નુ	ઘોખાનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ ઘોમા·ઘોએ	ઘોખોમાં·ઘોખોએ

According to this form may be declined ખો custom, manner, છો a Chunamed floor and others.

Nouns terminating in the consonants, ખ—ઠ— and ૠ such as, ખાંખ the eye, પીઠ the back, છાૠ butter milk, are declined like masculine nouns in ખો·

1. The terminations ઈ—ણ—ડી—ણી and આરણ are the distinctive marks of the feminine gender.

Example.

ભટ	A Bhut.	ભટાણી	Woman of that caste.
કુતરો	A dog.	કુતરી	A bitch.
કુભાર	A potter.	કુભારણ	female do.
ન્હામ	A Barber. (Male).	ન્હામડી	female do.
હાથી	An Elephant. (Male).	હાથણી	female do.

2. ઈ— also indicates diminutiveness as:—

ડુંગર a hill, ડુંગરી a hillock; પાટલો a bench, પાટલી a smaller one.

NEUTER GENDER.

The termination ઉ is generally the distinctive mark of a termination of the neuter gender:—As ઘોડું a horse, (Gender unknown) કુતરૂ a dog, (Gender unknown) લીલું blue, સારૂં good, માઠું bad.

Nouns in ઉ.

Nouns in ઉ form the first case plural in આ or આઓ, the same as Masculine in ઓ, either of which terminations are used in the first case plural at discretion.

In the second case singular નાં is substituted for નું.

Example.

Singular.	સોનું	Gold.	Plural.
1.	સોનું		સોના.સોનાઓ
2.	સોનાને		સોનાનાંઓને

3.	૩ શોનાંઈ	શોનાંઓઈ
4.	૪ શોનાંને અરથે	શોનાંઓને અરથે
6.	૫ શોનાંથી·શોનાંથઈ	શોનાંઓથી·શોનાંઓથઈ.
6.	૬ શોનાંનો·ની·નુ	શોનાંઓનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ શોનાંમાં·શોનાંઈ	શોનાંઓમાં·શોનાંઓ

After this example may be declined any other words of the same kind; as:— રૂપું silver, ત્રાંબું copper.

Nouns in ઈ.

Neuter nouns in ઈ are declined like masculines in. ઈ·

Example.

પાણી Water.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ પાંણી	પાંણી·પાંણીઓ·યો
2.	૨ પાંણીને	પાંણીઓને·યોને
3.	૩ પાંણીઈ	પાંણીઓઈ·યોઈ
4.	૪ પાંણીનેઅરથે	પાંણીઓનેઅરથે
5.	૫ પાંણીથી·પાંણીથઈ	પાંણીઓથી·પાંણીયોથી
6.	૬ પાંણીનો·ની·નુ	પાંણીઓનો·ના·નુ
7.	૭ પાંણીમાં·પાંણીઈ	પાંણીઓમાં·પાંણીઓઈ

દહી Curdled milk, is declined after the same manner.

As a mark of respect the *plural* is occasionally used instead of the singular; as:

ગુરજીઆવ્યા The Gûrú is come: this is considered more respectful than ગુરૂઆવ્યો·

Or thus instead of saying બઈરીઓઆવીઓ the women came, we would say (talking respectfully)

બઈરાંમાણિયાં, and which may be rendered into English by, "the Ladies came."

CHAPTER V.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ATTRIBUTIVES.

Pronouns commonly so called, with certain words partaking of the nature of pronouns, are here distinguished by the terms *Pronouns* and *Pronominals.*

The primitive pronouns are as under.

Personals પુરૂષ સર્વનામ.

The personal pronouns are: હું I, તું thou, તે he, she or it.

હું I, is called the પ્રથમપુરૂષ, and denotes that the person speaking and the person spoken of are the same.

તું Thou, is called the દ્વીતીયપુરૂષ, and denotes that the person spoken to, and the person spoken of are the same.

તે He, is called the ત્રતીયપુરૂષ, and denotes that the subject of discourse is some third person distinct from both the speaker and the person addressed. *It* gives notice that some object or circumstance to which it refers is spoken of.

Demonstratives દરસીકસરવનામ.

Example.

આપોથી This book. In this example, *this* is the demonstrative pronoun, and immediately precedes the noun પોથી a book.

Interrogative. પ્રશ્નાર્થકસરવનામ.

કોણ Who, કીયો which, and શું what, when

used to ask a question are commonly called *Interrogative* Pronouns.

Relative. સંબંધી સરવનામ.

જે, that, તે that (or the same)

Example.

માહ્‌રાં ધણીથી જે કામથઉ તેખરૂં, That business which my master did, the same is right.

The European reader will observe in this pronoun, there is a reciprocation accomplished by two separate members જે and તે.

Pronominals or Indefinite Pronouns. સામાન્યસરવનામ.

Pronominals or Indefinite Pronouns are those which are general in their application, as:—

સરવ all, સઘલું whole, બધું whole, કલાંણો such a one, or certain person.

Most of the Pronominals are comprised in the following list.

સરવ	All.
બધુ	Whole.
બીજું	Other, different.
કરકોઈ	Either.
કીએા	Which.
તે	That.
કિ	One.
સઘલું	All.
સંધુ	All.
પર	After (in time or space) subsequent.
પોતાનુ	Own.
બાહ્‌ર	Without.
કલાંણું	A certain person, such a one.

A few examples of the peculiar form of the pronoun પોતે *own*, are here inserted for the information of the student; as:—

એ આદમી દારૂ પીને પોતી છોદીકરો મારો. This man being intoxicated killed his own son.

પોતી છોઘોડો Own horse.

તેણે પોતી છો ધણી મારો He killed his master. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

The pronouns are thus inflected.

Personal pronoun. હું I. declined:

	Singular.	Plural.
I.	૧ હું I. *	હમે·અમે·અમો·હમો We.
2.	૨ મને·હુને·મુજને·મજને to me.	અમોને·હમને·અમને·હમોને to us.
3.	૩ મે By me.	અમોએ·હમોએ· By us.
4.	૪ માટે·વાસ્તે·વાસ્તે·કાજે	હમારે·અમારે·વાસ્તે·કાજે
	On my account.	On our account.
5.	૫ હુથી·મુજથી·મજથી મારાથી·વાસ્તાથકી	હમોથી·અમોથી·હમારાથી·અમારાથી·અમથી·હમથી
	From or by me.	From or by us.

	Fem.	Neu.		
6.	૬ મારો·વાસ્તો·ની·રી ન·૩		હમારો·અમારો ની·રી ન·૩	

* According to the system of Indian Grammar મેં though it becomes the subject of a verb in the past Tense, is always said to be in the 3rd case.

	Of me-my.	Of us-ours.
7.	૭ હુમાં·મ્હારામાં·મા રામા·મજ્જમાં	હમોમાં·મ્હોમાં·હમારા માં·મ્હમારામાં· મ્હમમાં
	In *or* on me.	In *or* on us.

The vocative is like the nominative or 1st case. A મે is used with the tenses, expressive of time past, as મેકરૂં I did, or literally, it was done by me, and હું with all others. *

તું Thou, declined.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ તું	તમે·તમો
2.	૨ તને·તુને·તજ્જને	તમોને·તમને
3.	૩ તેં	તમોઈ
4.	૪ તારેવાશતે	તમારે વાશતે·તમારે કાજે
5.	૫ તેથી·તારાથી·તુજ્જથી· તુથી	તમારાથી·તમથી
6.	૬ તારો·ચી·તારી·ન· તારૂ	તમારો·તમારી·તમારૂ
7.	૭ તુંમાં·તારામા·તુજ્જમાં તજ્જમાં	તમારામાં·તમોમાં·ત મમાં

તે He, she, or it, declined.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ તે	તેઓ
2.	૨ તેને	તેઓને
3.	૩ તેણે	તેઓએ
4.	૪ તેવાશતે	તેઓવાશતે·કાજે
5.	૫ તેથી	તેઓથી·તેમનાંથી
6.	૬ તેનો·ની·નુ·	તેઓનો·ની·નુ

7. ૭ તેમાં·તેનાંમાં તેઓમાં·તેમનામાં

Obs. તે is used to express the third person remote, as he (that man absent) did it તેં એ કરૂં

કોણ Who, declined.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ કોણ	કોણ
2	૨ કોઇને·કોને	કોઇને·કોને
3	૩ કોણે	કોણ
4	૪ કોઇનેકાજે·કોનેકાજે	કોઇનેકાજે·કોને કાજે·માટે
5.	૫ કોણ·થી·થકી·કોનાથી·થકી	કોણથી·થકી
6.	૬ કોઇનો·ની·નુ·કોનો·ની·નુ	કોઇનો·ની·નુ·કોનો·ની·નુ
7.	૭ કોણમાં	કોણમાં·કોઇનાંમાં

In the second, fourth, and sixth cases ઇ is substituted for the ણ but કોઇને and કોણે are used at discretion.

No change in inflection occurs in the plural, being declined the same as the singular.

After the same form is declined આપણ *we,* with the exception of the sixth case, the termination ણ remains un changed throughout the cases.

In the 6th case an ellipsis of the ન of the masculine affix નો occurs, and આપણે is written, as:—આપણો ઘોડો My horse.

આપણ We.

1. ૧ આપણ
2. ૨ આપણને
3. ૩ આપણે
4. ૪ આપણેકાજે

5. ૫ આપણથી·આપણાથી
6. ૬ આપણનેા·ની·નુ
7. ૭ આપણમાં આપણાંમાં

Obs. The distinction of this pronoun આપણ from હમે is somewhat perplexing to beginners, the former is used when addressing oneself to another person present. For instance, the phrase આપણકાલેજઈશું is translated, "we will go tomorrow," whereas હમેકાલેજઈશું means, that I and others will go tomorrow, but not the person addressed.

એ This, declined.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ ઈ	ઈએા
2.	૨ ઈને	ઈએાને·ઈમને·
3.	૩ ઈણે	ઈએાઈ
4.	૪ ઈકાને·ઈનેકાને·ઈને કાને	ઈએાકાને ·ઈએાને કાને·ઈમનેકાને
5.	૫ ઈથકી	ઈએાથકી
6.	૬ ઈનેા·ની·નુ	ઈએાનેા·ની·નુ
7.	૭ ઈમાં	ઈએામાં

This pronoun expresses the third person proximate; as, this man (present) did it, એણે કરૂં

પેલેા That, has three genders.

The masculine the same as the word ધંધેા, business. See masculine nouns in એા page 16.

The feminine, the same as feminines in ઈ page 17.

The neuter as the word ઋતુ gold, see neuter nouns, in ઉ page 20.

પેલેા That.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	૧ પેલેા·	પેલાએા

2. ૨ પેલાને પેલાઓને

and so on.

Note—It will be observed that pronouns are declinable in the three genders according to the substantives with which they may be required to agree.

CHAPTER VI.

Adjectives are of two kinds.

1 ગુણવીશેશણ, Common adjectives. See Rule VIII.

2. ક્રીરીયાવીશેશણ For the correct meaning of this phrase, see the Chapter on Adverbs.

1 ગુણવીશેશણ Common adjectives:

As:—રાતોઘોડો a red horse—લીલીપાગડી a blue turban; સંખ્યાવીશેશણ or numeral adjectives are classed under this head; as:— એક one, બે two, are cardinals પેહેલો first, બીજો second, ત્રીજો third are ordinals.

2. ક્રીયાવીશેશણ

Numerals of measure &c. have the affix of the fifth case થી added to them, shewing them to be generally speaking, when thus used mere adverbs, as:—મોટેથીબોલ speak louder; હલવેથીચાલ go slowly. An ellipsis of the intermediate affix of the second case occurs in construction of the adjective and its noun, the adjective remaining in its inflected state;* as:—

રાતાઘોડાને to a red horse instead of રાતાનેઘોડાને; In the same manner ભુંડામાણશે By a bad man; શાહાંણાં માંણશાથી from a wise man.

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* This remark may also be extended to pronouns as:—પેલામાંણશે instead of પેલાએમાંણશે That man.

CHAPTER VII. સંખ્યાવાચક.

Numeral Adjectives.

1st. Cardinal Numbers.

1.	૧ એક	29.	૨૯ ઓગણત્રીશ
2.	૨ બે	30.	૩૦ ત્રીશ
3.	૩ ત્રણ	31.	૩૧ એકત્રીશ
4.	૪ ચાર	32.	૩૨ બત્રીશ
5.	૫ પાંચ	33.	૩૩ તેત્રીશ
6.	૬ છ	34.	૩૪ ચોત્રીશ
7.	૭ સાત	35.	૩૫ પાંત્રીશ
8.	૮ આઠ	36.	૩૬ છત્રીશ
9.	૯ નવ	37.	૩૭ સાડત્રીશ
10.	૧૦ દશ	38.	૩૮ આડત્રીશ
11.	૧૧ અગીઆર	39.	૩૯ ઓગણચાલીશ
12.	૧૨ બાર	40.	૪૦ ચાલીશ
13.	૧૩ તેર	41.	૪૧ એકતાલીશ
14.	૧૪ ચઉદ	42.	૪૨ બેતાલીશ
15.	૧૫ પંનર પંદર	43.	૪૩ તેતાલીશ
16.	૧૬ શોલ	44.	૪૪ ચમાલીશ
17.	૧૭ સતર	45.	૪૫ પશ્તાલીશ
18.	૧૮ અઢાર	46.	૪૬ છેતાલીશ
19.	૧૯ ઓગણીશ	47.	૪૭ સુડતાલીશ
20.	૨૦ વીશ	48.	૪૮ અડતાલીશ
21.	૨૧ એકવીશ	49.	૪૯ ઓગણપચાશ
22.	૨૨ બાવીશ	50.	૫૦ પચાશ
23.	૨૩ તરેવીશ	51.	૫૧ એકાવન
24.	૨૪ ચોવીશ	52.	૫૨ બાવન
25.	૨૫ પચીશ. પંચવીશ	53.	૫૩ તરેપન
26.	૨૬ છવીશ	54.	૫૪ ચોપન
27.	૨૭ સતાવીશ	55.	૫૫ પંચાવન
28.	૨૮ અઠાવીશ	56.	૫૬ છપન

57. ૫૭ સત્તાવન
58. ૫૮ અઠાવન
59, ૫૯ ઓગણસાઠ
60. ૬૦ સાઠ
61. ૬૧ એકસઠ
62. ૬૨ બાસઠ
63. ૬૩ તરેસઠ
64. ૬૪ ચોસઠ
65. ૬૫ પાંસઠ
66. ૬૬ છાસઠ
67. ૬૭ સડસઠ
68. ૬૮ અડસઠ
69. ૬૯ અગણોતેર
70. ૭૦ સીતેર
71. ૭૧ એકોતેર
72. ૭૨ બોતેર
73. ૭૩ તરોતેર
74. ૭૪ ચુમોતેર
75. ૭૫ પંનચોતેર
76. ૭૬ છોતેર
77. ૭૭ સીતોતેર
78. ૭૮ ઇઠોતેર
79. ૭૯ ઓગણાએસી
80. ૮૦ એસી
81. ૮૧ એકાસી
82. ૮૨ બ્યાસી
83. ૮૩ તરાસી
84 ૮૪ ચોરાસી
85. ૮૫ પંચાસી
86. ૮૬ છાસી
87. ૮૭ સત્તાસી
88. ૮૮ અઠાસી
89. ૮૯ નેવાસી
90. ૯૦ નેવુ
91. ૯૧ એકાણું
92. ૯૨ બાણું
93. ૯૩ તરાંણું
94. ૯૪ ચોરાંણું
95. ૯૫ પંચાણું
96. ૯૬ છણું
97. ૯૭ સત્તાણું
98. ૯૮ અઠાણું
99. ૯૯ નવાંણું
100. ૧૦૦ સો
101. ૧૦૧ એકસો નેએક
102. ૧૦૨ એકસો બે
103. ૧૦૩ એકસો તરણ
104. ૧૦૪ એકસો ચાર
105. ૧૦૫ એકસો પાંચ
200. ૨૦૦ બસેં
300. તરણસો સે
500. પાંચસો સે
1000. એક હજાર
10000. દસ હજાર
100000. એક લાખ
1000000. દસ લાખ
10000000. એક કરોડ કોટી

2nd. Ordinal Numbers.

1st. ૧ પેહેલો·લી·લુ
6th. ૬ છઠો·ઠી·ઠુ

2nd. ૨ બીજા·જી·જુ
3rd. ૩ તરીજા·જી·જુ
4th. ૪ ચેાથેાથી·થું
5th. ૫ પાંચમેા·મી·મુ
7th. ૭ સાતમેા·મી·મુ
8th. ૮ આઠમેા·મી·મુ
9th. ૯ નવમેા·મી·મુ
10th. ૧૦ દશમેા·મી·મું

3rd. Fractional Numbers.

¼. ·૧ પા
½. ·૧૧ અરધેા·ધી·ધુ
¾. ·૧૧૧ પુણેા·ણી·ણું
1¼. ૧૧ સવા
1½. ૧૧૧ દેાઢ
1¾. ૧૧૧૧ પેાણેાબે
2¼. ૨૧ સવાબે
2½. ૨૧૧ અઢી
2¾. ૨૧૧૧ પેાણાતરણ
3¼. ૩૧ સવાતરણ
3½. ૩૧૧ સાડાતરણ
3¾. ૩૧૧૧ પેાણાચાર

એક One, has no *Plural*; તરણ three, ચાર four, and પાંચ five, retain the same form in both *Singular* and *Plural*:—as એક one, એકને to one; તરણ three, તરણને to three.

The *Ordinal* numbers deduced from the *Cardinals* in Sanscrit, are occasionally used in Gújarátí and are formed according to the following rules:—

एक One, substitutes प्रथम first; for its cardinal, द्वि Two, makes द्वीतीय second; and त्री Three, तृतीय third, by affixing ईय and substituting र्त for the रि of त्री चतुर Four, adds थ and makes चतुर्थ fourth &c. &c. &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the use of the Cases of Nouns in Construction.

The use of the seven cases of the noun, with that of the vocative will here be treated of in the order of their declination as given in the IV. Chapter. See Page 11 and 12.

Of the first case प्रथम.

The first, or nominative case, is used in simply expressing any word. In construction with a verb transitive

it is the agent, and with a verb intransitive, the patient. Ex. ગોવીંદ Govind, સીતા Sita, કુટંબ a family, તેજાય છે he is going, તેવાઘમારે છે he kills the Tiger.

2. Words denoting measures of capacity, as :—મણઘી a Maund of Ghee, પરોબાજરી a Maund of Bajree, શેરઘઉં, a Seer of wheat.

3. The vocative in Gújarátí is also placed in this case.

4. Nouns terminating in ઓ and ઉ substitute આ and આં in the vocative, as :—હેઘોડા O! horse, હેલાકડાં O! wood.

Obs. Cases, are distinguished in Indian Grammars not by senses, but by a difference of termination. Ex. તેણેકાં મકરૂ, he did the business. તેણે is here a third case, and not the first.

Of the second case બીજીયા.

The second case is the accusative. The object or patient of a transitive verb is put in the second case. Ex. દેવનેજાજે છે he worships God, ચટાઈવાલોચટાઈનેબનાં વે છે the workman makes a mat.

2. Occasionally an ellipsis happens in the second case and the first is used, as :—તેકામકરે છે he works, or literally, he business doing is.

The verbal roots, પુછ ask, વીચાર think, કહે say, બોલ speak, દંડ fine, દે give, આપ give, govern an accusative case of the object, as :—ડાહ્યોનેકલપનાનેપુછે છે a wise man is consulted.

3 The following are examples of ellipsis in the second case.

ડાહ્યોમાનંકલપનાપુછે છે A wise man is consulted.
છોકરાનેશલોકજણાવે છે The boy is taught verse.
બરામણનેગાઈઆપે છે A cow is given to the Bráhman.

રાજાનેછોકરોથયો. A child is born to the king. In this example the second has the sense of the sixth case.

The third case તૃતીયા— તરૂતીઆ.

The implement or instrument *with* which, and the agent *by* which, or whom an action is performed, are put in the third, or implementive case; as in the following examples: વાઘેમરૂગમારેા. The deer was killed *by the tiger* બાણેકરીનેવાઘમારેા. The tiger was killed *with* an arrow.

It will here be observed that the word *by* indicates the કરતા an agent, and *with* the કરણ or instrumental case.

2. Words denoting beating are put in either the first or third case; as:—

ચેારનેલાકડીમારેછે The thief is beat *with* a stick.
પક્ષેચેારનેલાકરીથીમારેછે The *party* are beating the *thief* with a stick.

3. The place of bodily infirmity is put in the third case; as:— આંખેકાંણેા blind with one eye. પગેલુલેા lame of one foot.

4. Words shewing advantage, profit, &c. are in construction placed in either the third or seventh case; as ઘડીઘડીમાંપાઠકરેછે. by a *Ghadié*, or *in* a *Ghadié* the lesson is acquired.

પાંચરૂપેઆપાંચરૂપેઆમાંપાગડીલેછે *with* five rupees, or *in* five rupees a pagree (Turban) is purchased.

The fourth case. ચતુર્થી.

This case is seldom used without an affix, the affixes are કાજે—— વાસ્તે—— માટે—— meaning, *for the sake of, for the purpose of, for, on account of,* such affixes are adverbs.

Words are put in the fourth or dative case, when they are the objects *to, towards, for, at,* or *against* which any thing is done or intended. Ex: મુકતીકાજેઈવને ભજેછે. God is worshipped for (*for the sake of*) final

beatitude.રાંધવાનેવાશનેવાશણ a vessel *for* cooking. તેઝાડઉપરમેવોલેવાનેઙાન્યેઅેછે He mounts the tree *for* fruit.

2. Such adverbs have also by pleonasm the affixes નો·ને·નાં·ણો· of the 6th case between them, and occasionally an ellipsis occurs, as:-તેઙાન્યે instead of તેનેઙાન્યે·

3. તેઙાન્યે &c. when such an ellipsis occurs, are classed under the head of compounded adverbs, this however will hearafter be explained under the head સમાસ or explication of compounded or derivative words.

The fifth case. પંચમી·

Words are put in the fifth, or proper ablative case, wherever separation is implied, as when in English the preposition *from* is put before a noun. Ex. ઝાડથઙીપાં દડંપેછે leaves fall *from* the tree ગાંમથીઆવ્યો came *from* the village ઘેરથીગયેા went *from* the house.

2. Adverbs of time and place, having the sense of the ablative are placed in the fifth case, as :—ઙાલથીબેાલવા લાગ્યેા commenced speaking *from* yesterday બાહારથી જુએા look *from* outside.

3. The object *whence* fear or danger proceeds, or is apprehended, is put in the fifth case. Ex.—તેવાઘથીભય પામેા he is afraid of a tiger.

4. Nouns in construction with verbs, shewing preservation from injury, &c. have the object *whence* fear or danger proceeds, put in the fifth case: Ex.—તેચેારથ ઙીરક્ષેછે ' he is preserved *from* the thief.

5. Words in construction with the verb, implying loss or injury also require the noun to be put in the fifth case, as:— તેશત્રુથઙીહારેા he sustained loss *from* the enemy.

6. The affixes થી and થકી are also used with the instrumental case as well as indicating intention, desire, &c. Ex.—ઝાઠીથીમારે।—પુણ્યથીપરમેશ્વરદીશે છે God is known (or seen) *by* holiness.

The sixth case. ષષ્ઠી.

The sixth case is the genitive. When two words come together in construction of different meanings, yet bearing a certain relation to each other, one of them is put in the genitive case, as: રાજાનોછોકરો the son of a king.

નો.ની.નું. The affixes of this case are adjectives and are declined as such, agreeing according to the invariable rule with the substantive, in gender, number and case.

The seventh case. સપ્તમી.

The seventh case is the locative. In construction it is used in various acceptations but more particularly in those of *in* or *within*, *on* or *upon*, *by* or *near*, as the place of any action or passion. Ex: તેસભામાંબેઠોહતો he was seated *in* the assembly.

2. The noun is also put in the seventh case under the following circumstances:—.

Clothes or articles ornamenting or sullying the body, the noun indicating the member of the body so ornamented or sullied is placed in the seventh case, as:—જોડામાંપગલું meaning પગલામાંજોડો shoes *on* the feet, in the same manner બેડીમાંપગ meaning પગમાં બેડી feet *in* irons, or માથામાંપાઘડીa turban *on* the head. Sometimes એ is inelegantly used in this case instead of માં as પગેબેડી feet *in* irons.

2. Several nouns in construction with verbs, having the sense of the seventh case, are in the first, as: તેઝુર

ગયો he went to Surat ગામજી છે going to the village.

3. In such example, the noun expressive of the place named is the word which determines the case.

The European student will perceive that the cases in declension, might readily be reduced to five by omitting the affixes of the fourth and sixth cases which are adjectives and adverbs.

CHAPTER IX.

On Derivative Nouns with Affixes.

प्रत्यसाधीनशब्द नु.

1. Derivative nouns are called નામસીધ— વીશેષણ સીધ—સર્વનામસીધ—and ક્રીયાસીધ according to their derivation from different kinds of words.

2. Derivatives are of various kinds, and have various terminations.

On the affixes to pronouns.

Terminations.	Primitives.	Derivatives.	
ટલો—	આ	—આટલો	this much
	જે	—જેટલો	as much
	તે	—તેટલો	that much
	કે	—કેટલો	how much
			are considered adjectives, and declined as such, with gender, number, and case.
વડો—	આ	—આવડો	that much
	એ	—એવડો	this much
	જે	—જેવડો	as much
			Do. Do. Do.

Termination.	Primitives.	Derivatives.	
વડી—	તે —તેવડી	that much	Do.
	કે —કેવડી	how much.	Do.
			Do.
વા—	એ —એવા	of this sort	Do.
	જે —જેવા	of which sort	Do.
	તે —તેવા	of that sort	Do.
	કે —કેવા	of what sort	Do.

Examples.

જેટલો જોઇએ તેટલો ડાહ્યો as wise as you wish.
જેવડો જોઇએ તેવડો છે as much as you wish.
જેવો માગે તેવો તૈયાર છે as much as you require is ready.

3. Words having reference to state or condition have નો affixed and it is considered are adjective, as: દેવનો પુજારી a worshiper of God કીમતનો માલ property of value, also words of identity or sameness, and it is considered are adjective, as:—કામનુ માણસ a man of business.

કાલ Time, possessing an adverbial meaning has also નો affixed:—કાલનો of yesterday કેટલો how long આજ to-day, has also the same affix, as:—આજનો of to-day.

Many abstract nouns are formed by the affixing of

વાલેા and ઘર as:—ઘરવાલેા a house holder પૈશા વાલેા a rich man.

પૈશાઘર a rich man.

In the above manner numerous derivative nouns may be formed from nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

A few examples of such combinations are given in the following table.

Terminations.	Primitives.	Derivatives.	
પણું	માણશ	માણશપણું	Manhood.
ઈ	લાલ	લાલી	Redness.
રેા	પુજ	પુજારેા	Worshipper.
મણેા	બે	બમણેા	Twice.
ગણેા	પાંચ	પાંચગણેા	Five times.
ચકુ	ગલું	ગલચકુ	Sweetness.
આશ	મીઠું	મીઠાશ	Sweetness.
ઈયેા	નીશાલ	નીશાલીએા	Scholar.
ખાર	ફરામ	ફરામખાર	Wicked.

Such affixes correspond with our, *ness*, *hood*, *ship*, &c.

Derivative nouns are also formed from verbs and are called verbal nouns, as:—

Terminations.	Primitives.	Derivatives.	
ણાર	ઝર (or कृ S.)	ઝરણાર	a doer.
ણારા	ઝરણારાની•તુ		a doer.
ઝ	ઝારઝ		a causer.
ઢ	ઝરનાર•ની•તુ		an agent.
અન	ઝારણ		a cause.
ઈઅા	ઝીરીઅા		an acting.
મ	ઝરમ		an object.

It may here be observed that such words as ઘેર a house, &c.—are frequently thus written by reduplication ઘેરેા ઘર house to house.

It may also be as well to notice under this head, the reduplication of an inflected noun at the end of the cases, when one only of a number is indicated, as:—
છોકરા છોકરાઆવ્યા the boys came.
બઈરી બઈરીએકિરૂ the women did.

CHAPTER X.

On the formation of compound words called, સમાસ.

In the formation of compound words, an ellipsis of the affix of the case between occurs, and the compounded word is declined as a common noun.

2. When the epithet or attribute is left out, the remaining compounded word takes the gender of the final words.

3. There are seven species of compounded words, each of which will be here treated of separately, and in due order.

The first species of compound words called અવ્યયીભાવ.

Adverbs and nouns inflected in the sixth case are compounded, dropping the intermediate affix, the same ellipsis of the affix between occurs with all compounded words occasionally થી the affix of the 5th case is used, as: તેકાજે for તેનેકાજે માટે વાસ્તે &c.

Examples.

દેવનેઉપર દેવઉપર on the God દેવનેહેઠલ દેવહેઠલ below the God. Several such compounded words, also take the affix થી of the 5th case, when by antiptosis an ellipsis of the 6th case affix occurs, as: ઝાડહેઠલથી from below the tree.

Of the second species of words called.

તત્પુરુષ

1. Of the first and third cases, as: દ્વતીયાતત્પુરુષ

Examples. ગજેકરીનેજેમાંજણી.

ગજમોજણી.

Measuring by rule.

હાલથીજેમશાત.

હાલમશાત.

Fancy, full of conceit.

2. Of the first and fourth cases. ચતુર્થીતત્પુરુષ

Examples.

ચોરથીજે ભય	ચોલીનેવાશતેજે ખંડ
તેચોરભય	તેચોલખંડ

A woman's spencer.

3. Of the first and fifth cases. પંચમીતત્પુરુષ.

Example.

ચોરથીજે ભય.

ચોરભય.

A dread of thieves.

આચારથીજે ભ્રષ્ટ.

આચારભ્રષ્ટ.

Lawless.

Of the first and sixth cases. ષષ્ઠીતત્પુરુષ

Example.

ઘરનોજે ધણી.

ઘરધણી.

A house holder.

Of the first and seventh cases. षष्ठीतत्पुरुष

આકાશમાંનોવેલ

આકાશવેલ

a parasite plant.

तत्पुरुष

અ is frequently prefixed before Sanskrit and Gúgàrátì words instead of ન and in these cases indicates deterioration, diminution, &c. as:—અબોલ Taciturn અધરમ unrighteous અજાણ્યો ignorant—sometimes ના is substituted for ન as:—નામરદ a coward નાપાક unclean, &c.

Sanscrit nouns beginning with a vowel take ન after the privative અ as, અર્થ a favourable object, makes અનર્થ calamity, &c.

Of the third species of compounds called દ્વિગુસમાસ

પાંચ માલીશ

શમાફ્ટાર પીશતાલીશ forty five.

In the same manner are formed.

પંચાવન fifty five. પંચોતેર seventy five.

The cipher, when an increased number is formed, is absorbed by ellipsis. Such combinations are very numerous.

Of the fourth species of compounds called મધ્યમ પદલોપીશમાસ.

When three words are compounded, an ellipsis of the middle inflected word occurs, as:

દાલથીયુક્ત ભાત

દાલભાત

Split pulse and rice.

દહીંકરીનેયુક્ત ભાત

દહીંભાત

Curds and rice.

Of the fifth species of compound, called :—કર્મધારયસ માસ.

Compounds of the fifth species are for the most part, formed of noun substantives, preceded by their adjectives in their uninflected state, as : રાતી એટવી જે માટી

રાતી માટી

Red Earth.

સપેદ ટ્વોજ ઘોડો *

સપેદ ઘોડો

A White Horse.

Of the sixth species of compounds, called બહુવ્રીહી સમાસ

Compounds of the sixth species are epithets of other words, and consequently, subject to the change of gender, like common adjectives, as :—

પાંચ છે ખંડી જે ને that is પાંચ ખંડી વાડો five portions.

ચાર છે બુરજ જે ને that is ચોબુરજી four bastions.

Of the seventh species of compounds called દ્વંદ્વસમાસ.

When two or more words come together, each in the same case, and which in the usual mode of construction, would be separated by a conjunction equivalent to *and*, they may be formed into a compound of the seventh species called દ્વંદ્વસમાસ Ex. બાપ અને દીકરો—મા અને બાપ બાપદીકરો Father and son માબાપ Mother and father મા અને દીકરો માદીકરો Mother and son.

2. The union of words of different genders.

As. શેલુપાગડી Shawl and Turban.

ધોતીદુપટો *Dhóti* and Dúpató.

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* Seldom if ever used.

Obs. With reference to the numerous inflected words in this combination it may be observed that generally the singular and plural remain the same, but when the adjective is added to them in construction, it is in the plural, as:— બાપઅનેદીકરો આવ્યાંઅથવાશારાછે Father and son came and are well—when the compounded words are of the same gender, then the compound word is also of the same gender, but if the words so united are of different genders, they are mostly considered neuter, as:—શેલુપાઘડીઆપ્યાં gave a shawl and turban.

CHAPTER XI.

Conjugation of Verbs ક્રીયા.કરીઆપ

દવીઆર.

A *Verb* is a word which affirms, or asserts, as:— કરેછે doing બોલેછે speaking આલેછે going.

The root, is called ધાતુ, and is the second person singular, imperative mood, as: કર do, બોલ speak આલ go.

Different kinds of Verbs.

The verbs are divided into these five species.

સકરમક Transitive અકરમક Intransitive ઉત્તમ વીધ Compound Transitive પ્રયોજ્ય Causal ભાવકર ણક Impersonal.

1. A verb active expresses action passing from an *actor* to an *object*, as: તેદેવનેભજેછે.

He worships God, here the object worshipped is God.

2. A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*, or a state of being, or action confined to the *actor*, as:— તેશુવેછે he sleeps.

3. Compound transitive verbs have two voices or forms, the transitive and the intransitive. The transitive is the form—which the word assumes when its subject or nominative is the agent, as:

હું હસું છું I laugh, or am laughing.
તે તેને હસે છે He laughs at him.

4. Causal verbs are those which indicate the power one person has over the action of another and are formed upon their primitives by the introduction of the syllable વ or ડાવ and thus from કરવું to do, is formed the causal કરાવવું to cause to do, દેવું to give, દેવડાવવું to cause to give.

Obs. Causal Verbs are also formed.

1st. By the insertion of the vowel mark ા before the termination વું of the infinitive, as: લખવું to write લખાવું to cause to write.

2nd. By the transposition of the vowel mark ા in the first or second syllable to the termination in વું as ચાલવું to walk ચલાવું to cause to walk.

5. ભાવકરણક Impersonal or unipersonal verbs in which the action itself is the agent, and are only used in the *third* person *singular*, as: પેટમાં દુખે છે it aches.

6. Verbs admit of inflection to express *Number, Person* and *Time.*

Verbs have two numbers—the *Singular* and the *Plural*, as :-તે ચાહે he loves તે ચાહ્યા હે they love.

Verbs have three persons; હું ચાહું *I* love, તું ચાહે *thou* lovest, તે ચાહે *he* loves.

Some forms of verbs have three genders; masculine, feminine, and neuter, as;— હું હતો I was, હું હતી I was, તે હતું it was. Verbs have three tenses or times, વરતમાનકાલ the present; ભુતકાલ The past; ભવીશકાલ The future—The present tense expresses what is going on just now, as:— હુતે ચાહું છું I

love you, હું મેજને મારૂછું I strike the table.

The past tense represents the action or event either as past or finished, as: તેણે બાટલી ફોડી ને બરાંડી ઢોલી—He *broke* the bottle and *spilt* the brandy, or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past, as:—જે વખત મારા બાપને મલો જે વખત તે ઘેર આવતો હતો my father *was coming* home, when I met him.

The future tense represents the action as yet to come હું તમને ફરીથી જોઇશને તમારા દીલને ઘણી ખુશી થશે I will see you again and your heart shall rejoice.

હું I, is the first person પ્રથમપુરૂષ

તું Thou, is the second person દ્વીતીયપુરૂષ

તે He, is the third person તૃતીયપુરૂષ

The three Primary Rules.

1. કરતરીપ્રયોગ A sentence in which the Verb agrees with its agent.

2. કરમણીપ્રયોગ A sentence in which the Verb agrees with its object.

3. ભાવીપ્રયોગ Where the verb is used Impersonally the object in the dative, and the agent in the instrumental.

1. The કરતરીપ્રયોગ is of three species.

First સકરમકકરતરી	indicating the Transitive agent.
Second અકરમકકરતરી	indicating the intransitive or passive agent.
Third ભાવીકરતરી	indicating the object in the dative, and the agent in the instrumental.

Examples of three kinds.

તેવ્યાકરણશીખેછે He learns grammar. સકરમકકરતરીપ્રયોગ

તેદોડેછે	He runs. અકરમકકરતરીપ્રયોગ
પેટમાંદુખેછે	It aches. ભાવકરતરીપ્રયોગ

2. When the Agent—to the verb is the third person, the verb takes the gender and number of the object, as: તેણેપુસ્તકવાંચ્યુ he read the book.

3. ભાવીપ્રયોગ the object of the verb the third person and the verb intransitive, as: તેણેરેહેવાયુ he remained.

Of the Moods of Verbs.

Verbs have four moods; namely ખારથરૂપ the Indicative, વીધ્યરથરૂપ Imperative સંક્યારથરૂપ the Potential, સંસયારથરૂપ the Subjunctive·

The *Indicative* mood simply declares a thing, as:—હુંચાહુ I love હુંજાણું I know.

The *Imperative* mood commands, extorts, entreats or permits, as:—તુંજાણ learn thou તુંજા go thou.

The *Potential* mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will or obligation, as:—

હુંજવાશકુંછ I am able to go.
હુંતરવાશકુંછ I can swim.

The *Subjunctive* mood represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, wish, &c. as:—જોહુંકહેતતોતેકરત If I said so, he would do it જોહુંતેનેઘોડોલઈજવાનોકહમઆપોતતોતેલઈજાએત If I said, take away the horse, he would do so.

સ્વાર્થરૂપ Indicative Mood.

રીતીબોધકવરતમાંન Present Habitual Tense.

હુંતેકાંમકરતોછઉ I remain doing that business.

અપુરણવરતમાંન Present Imperfect.

હુંકરૂંછું I am doing.

ભુતવરતમાંન Past Present or Present Perfect.

આકાંમમેંકર્યુછે I have done this business.

ભવીશવરતમાંન Future Present.

હુંતેકાંમકરનારછેઉ I am about doing that business

ભુતકાલ Past Tense.

તેકાંમમેંકર્યુ I did that business હુંસુતો I slept.

રીતીબોધકભુતકાલ Past Habitual Tense.

1. તેરોજમાહારી પાશે આવતોનેકજીઓકરતો. he made a practice of daily coming and quarreling.

2. or જેતેરોજમાહારીપાશેઆવેનેકજીઓકરે he made a practice of daily coming and quarreling.

વરતમાંનભુતનેજપુરણભુત Past Imperfect Tense.

તેકાંમહુંકરતોહુતો I was doing that business.

ભુતભુતકાલ Pluperfect Tense.

તેકાંમમેંકરૂંહતું I had done that business.

ભવીસભુતકાલ Past Inceptive Tense.

હુંકરનારહુતો I was about to do.

પુરણભુતકાલ Preterperfect.

હુંકરતોહ્વો I did or was doing.

This tense is seldom used.

ભવીષ્યકાલ Future Tense.

કુંઙરીશ I shall or will do.

ભુતભવીષ્ય 1. Dubious.

મેઙરૂંશે I may have done.

ભવીષ્યભવીષ્ય 2. Dubious.

તેઙરનારૂંશે He may be about to do.

A orist.
and

વીધ્યર્થ Imperative Mood.

કુંઙરૂં May I do.

ૂમેઙરીય May we do.

શક્યાર્થ Potential Mood.

ૂમેઙરીયે If I can do it.

શક્યાર્થવરતમાંન Present Potential.

માૂારાથીઙરાયછે It can be done by me.

શક્યભુત Past Potential.

માૂારાથીઙરાયું I could do.

શક્યભુતવરતમાંન Potential Past Present.

માૂારાથીઙરાયુછે I been able to do it.

શક્યભુતભવીષ્ય Potential Past Future.

માૂારાથીઙરાયું ૂશે It may have been done by me.

શક્યભવીષ્ય Potential Future.

માૂારાથીઙરાશે I can do it.

On the affixes to the root in the Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ઉ.	ઈએ.
2. એ.	એા.
3. એ.	એ.

Affixes to the Past Tense.

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
1. યો.	યા.
2. યો.	યા.
3. યો.	યા. આ. એા.

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ઈ.	ઈ એા.
2. ઈ.	ઈ એા.
3. ઈ.	ઈ. ઈ એા.

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.
1. યું.	યા.
2. યું.	યા.
3. યું.	યા. આ. યૂ.

Other Affixes.

Singular.	Plural.
1. નો.	નાં.
2. નો.	નાં.
3. નો.	નાં.

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ની.	ની એા.
2. ની.	ની એા.
3. ની.	ની એા.

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.
1. નું.	નાં.

2.	તું.	તાં.
3.	તું.	તાં.

Future Tense.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	ઈશ.	ઈશું.
2.	શે.ઈશ.	શો.
3.	શે.	શે.

Aorist or Imperative.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	ઉ.	ઈએ.
2.	અ.	એા.
3.	એ.	એ.

When request is implied the second person singular of the Imperative has જે affixed as:—તું કરજે do thou and જો to the second person plural, as:—તમે કરજો do ye આપ. થી and ત are the prefixes and affixes to the first person of the root in the Potential mood, as:—મારાથી કરાય if I can do it.

The same affixes are also required to the past tense of the Potential and Subjunctive Moods, as:—મારાથી રહેવાય I can remain કરત I should have done.

PARADIGMA OF VERBS.

Substantive Verbs.

On the root or verb હો be or to be, *i. e.* to exist in a particular state, used with all verbs in the construction of the Tenses.

હો Be.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Is formed by transposition of ઇ for હ and the addition of ઉ and affixes.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું ઇઉ	I am.	હમે ઇઇએ	We are.
2.	તું છે	Thou art.	તમે છો	Ye are.
3.	તે છે	He is.	તેઓ છે	They are.

No other variation of the root હો occurs in this Tense.

તો and તી are the affixes to the Past Tenses. In the past tense the root હો is inflected into હુતો or હતો; the verb also takes the gender and number of its object.

Past Tense.

Masculine.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું હુતો. હતો	I was.	અમે હુતા. હતા	We were.
2.	તું હુતો. હતો	Thou wast.	તમે હુતા. હતા	Ye were.
3.	તે હુતો હતો	He was.	તેઓ હુતા. હતા	They were.

N. B. હુતો is used to express time past and an event accomplished, as: હું એ નો જામીન હુતો I was his security.

Feminine.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	હું હુતી. હતી.	અમે. હમે. હતીઓ. હુતીઓ.
2.	તું હુતી. હતી.	તમે હતીઓ. હુતીઓ.

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3. તે હુતી. હતી. તેઓ હતીઓ. હુતીઓ.

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું હતુ. હુતુ.	અમે હતાં હુતાં.
2. તુ હતુ. હુતુ.	તમે હતાં હુતાં.
3. તે હતુ. હુતુ.	તેઓ હતા. હુતા.

Note.—This verb is defective the other tenses which are usually joined to it belonging to one or other of the succeeding verbs.

ઈશ &c.—are the affixes of the future.

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું હોઈશ. હઈશ. I shall *or* will be	હમે હઈશું હોઈશું હોશ. હોઈશ. ઈશું We shall *or* will be.
2. તુ હશે. હોશે Thou shalt *or* will be	તમે હશો. હોશો You shall *or* will be.
3. તે હશે. હોશે He shall *or* will be	તેઓ હશે હોશે They shall *or* will be.

Note.—The above form is also used for the Feminine and Neuter.

Aorist or Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧ હું હોઉં હઉં Let me be. *	અમે હમે હોઈ Let us be.
2. ૨ તુ હો હોજે Be, *or* be thou.	તમે હો હોજો Be, *or* be ye *or* you.
3. ૩ તે હોય Let him be.	તેઓ હોએ Let them be.

* or permit *thou* me to be.

The Imperative Mood has also a Present Tense in addition to its regular tenses, as :—

	Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧	હું હોઉ છઉ	હમે હોયઇએ
2. ૨	તુ હોએ્છે	તમે હોયોછો
3. ૩	તે હોએ્છે	તેઓ હોએ્છે

થા be or to be (usually) or to continue in a particular state.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am becoming.

	Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧	હું થાઉ છઉ	હમે થઇએ છઇએ
2. ૨	તુ થાએ્છે	તમે થાઓ્છો
3. ૩	તે થાએ્છે	તેઓ થાએ્છે

If not joined to another verb થા has affixes, as :— હું થતો નથી I am not, or literally I being not.—In the same manner all verbs have affixes.

Preterperfect.

I have been.

	Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧	હું થએ્યો્છુ	હમે થઇ ્છઇ
2. ૨	તુ થએ્યો્છે	તમે થાએ્યો્છો
3. ૩	તે થએ્યો્છે	તેઓ થાએ્છે

Future Present.

I shall or will be.

	Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧	હું થનારછઉ	હમે થનારછઇ

2. ૨	તું થનારછે	તમે થનારછો.
3. ૩	તે થનારછે	તેઓ થનારછે

Past Tense.

Masculine.

I was.

	Singular.	Plural.
1. ૧	હુંથએા.	અમે થઆ.
2. ૨	તુંથએા.	તમે થઆ.
3. ૩	તેથએા.	તેઓ થઆ.

Feminine.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1. ૧	હું	થઈ	હમે	થઈએા.
2. ૨	તું		તમે	
3. ૩	તે		તેઓ	

Neuter.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું	થયુ	હમે	થઆં
2.	તું		તમે	
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Another Form.

Singular.

1.	હું	
2.	તું	થતેા. Mas. થતી Fem.—થતું--Neu:
3.	તે	

Plural.

1.	અમે	
2.	તમે	થતા Mas. થતીએા Fem: થતા Neu:
3.	તેઓ	

Preterimperfect.

I was becoming.

Masculin.e	હુંથતોહતો.	Singular.	અમેથતાહતા.	Plural.
Feminine.	હુંથતીહતી.		થતીહતીઓ.	
Neuter.	તેથતુહતું.		થતાંહતાં.	

Past Inceptive.

I was about to be.

Singular.

1. હું
2. તું
3. તે

} થનારહતો Mas:—હતી Fem:—હતું Neuter.

Plural.

અમે
તમે
તેઓ

} થનારહતા Mas: હતીઓ Fem: હતા Neuter.

Preterperfect.

I was being.

Singular.

હું
તું

} થતોહવો Mas: થતીહવી Fem: થતુ હવુ Neuter.

Plural.

હમે
તમે
તેઓ

} થતાહવા Mas: થતીહવીઓ Fem: થતાંહવાં Neuter.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Future Present.

ઈશ & the affixes.

I shall or will be.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુંથઈશ	અમે•હમે•થઈશું
2. તું થશે	તમે થશો
3. તે થશે	તેઓ થશે

Should તો if or then be subjoined to this Tense, it becomes the Imperfect Subjunctive, as:—હુંથઈશતો Should I be—then.

Aorist or *Imperative Mood* the three Genders.

let me be.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુંથાઉં	અમે થઈએ
2. તું થા	તમે થાઓ
3. તે થાય	તેઓ થાય

Potential Mood.

may be done by me.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. માહારાથી	થાય	અમારાથી	થાય
2. તાહારાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેહેનાથી		તેઓનાથી	

POTENTIAL MOOD.
Present Tense.

Is being done by me.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. માહારાથી	થાયછે	અમારાથી	થાયછે
2. તાહારાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેહેનાંથી		તેઓનાથી	

Past Tense.

It was in my power to have it done.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. માહ્રાથી	થવાયુ	હ્મારાથી	થવાયુ
2. તાહ્રારાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેથી		તેઓથી	

Future.

તેકામ માહ્રારાથીથશે That business will be done by me.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

If I could.

Singular.	Plural.
1. માહ્રારાથીથાત	હ્મારથી થાત
2. તાહ્રારાથી થાત	તમારાથી થાત
3. તેનાથી થાત	તેઓનાથી થાત

PARADIGMA OF A TRANSITIVE VERB.

કર Do, or—To do.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I do, or am doing.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુકરૂંછો·કરૂંછ	હ્મેકરીએછએ
2. તુકરેછે·કરેછ	તમેકરો છોકરોછ
3. તેકરેછે કરેછ	તેઓકરેછેકરેછ

Present Habitual Tense.

I continue doing that business.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુંતેકામકરતોરહુંછું	હમેકરતારહીએછીએ
2. તુંતેકામકરતોરેહેછે	તમેકરતારોહોછો
3. તેતેકામકરતોરેહેછે	તેઓકરતારેહેછે

Past Present.

I have done this business.

Singular.	Plural.
1. મેકામમેંકર્યુછે	હમેકર્યુંછે
2. તેંકરેંછે	તમેકર્યુછે
3. તેણેકર્યુછે	તેઓએકર્યુછે

Obs. In construction with the above tense, the agent follows the object in the 3rd person.

Future Present.

I am about doing that business.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુંતેકામકરનારહ્યું	હમેકરનારછીએ
2. તુંતેકામકરનારછે	તમેકરનારછો
3. તેકરનારછે	તેઓકરનારછે

Past Tense, three Genders.

I did.

Singular.	Plural.
1. મેંકર્યુ	અમેકર્યુ
2. તેંકર્યુ	તમેકર્યુ
3. તેણેકર્યુ	તેઓએકર્યુ

કર do, ખા eat, દે give, પી drink,—several such roots take the affixes of past time, and are inflected into કીધ —ખાધ—દીધ—પીધ— Generally such roots require the auxiliary aid of the root કર with ઉં—આં affixed.

Past Tense.

I did.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	મેં કીધું.	અમે કીધું
2.	તેં કીધું	તમે કીધું
3.	તેણે કીધું	તેઓ કીધું

Past Habitual Tense.

I was wont to do.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું	કરતો Mas. કરતી F. કરતું Neu.	અમે	કરતા Mas. કર તી Fem. કરતાં Neu.
2.	તું		તમે	
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Obs: This time is also applicable to the subjunctive mood.

Past Perfect Tense.

I was doing.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું	કરતો હતો M: કરતી હતી F: કરતું હતું N.	અમે	કરતા હતા M: કર તી હતી ઓ F: — કર તાં હતાં Neu:
2.	તું		તમે	
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Pluperfect.

I had done.

Singular.		Plural.
1. મેં 2. તેં 3. તેણે	કરેલું	અમે તમે તેઓ	કરેલું

Past Inceptive Tense.

I was about to do.

Singular.		Plural.
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે	કરનારહતોM. કરનારહતીF. કરનારહતું N.	હમે તમે તેઓ	કરનારહતા M. હતી F. હતાં N.

Preterperfect.

I did, or was doing.

Singular.			Plural.
1. હું		હમે	કરતારહવા M.
2. તું	કરતોહવો M.	તમે	કરતીહવીઓ F.
3. તે વી F.	કરતુહવું Neu.	તેઓ	કરતાંહવાં Neu:

FUTURE TENSE,
the three Genders.

I shall, or will do (hereafter.)

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું કરીશ	હમે કરીશું
2. તું કરીશ કરશે	તમે કરશો
3. તે કરશે	તેઓ કરશે

In construction with this tense when તો if occurs, it is considered the subjunctive ; as:—હું કરીશતો should I do, then—or if I should do— કરશેતો if thou shouldst do.

Present Future.

I shall, or will be doing (now.)

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું	કરતો હઈશ	અમે	કરતા હઈશું
2. તું		તમે	
3. તે		તેઓ	

1. Dubious.

I may have done.

Singular.	Plural.
1. મે કર્યુ હશે	અમે કર્યુ હશે
2. તેં કર્યુ હશે	તમે કર્યુ હશે
3. તેણે કર્યુ હશે	તેઓ કર્યુ હશે

2. Dubious.

I may be about to do.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું કરનાર હઈશ	અમે કરનાર હઈશું
2. તું કરનાર હઈશ	તમે કરનાર હશો
3. તે કરનાર હશે	તેઓ કરનાર હશે

Aorist and Imperative.

May I do.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું કરું	અમે કરીએ
2. તું કર. કરજે	તમે કરો કરજો
3. તે કરે	તેઓ કરે

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

If I can do it.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. મા઼રાથી	ઙરાય	ઽમારાથી	ઙરાય
2. તા઼રાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેથી		તેઓથી	

Present Potential.

It can be done by me.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. મા઼રાથી	ઙરાયછે	ઽમારાથી	ઙરાયછે
2. તા઼રાથી		તામારાથી	
3. તેથી		તેઓથી	

Past Potential.

That business was done by me.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. મા઼રાથી	તેઙાંમઙરાયુ	ઽમારાથી	તેઙાંમઙરાયુ
2. તા઼રાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેથી		તેઓથી	

Potential Future.

That business can be done by me.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. મા઼રાથી	તેઙાંમઙરાશે.	ઽમારાથી	તેઙાંમઙરાશે.
2. તા઼રાથી		તમારાથી	
3. તેથી		તેઓથી	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense.

I would have done that business.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. મેં 2. તેં 3. તેણે	તેકાંમકરેહોત.	ઇમે તમે તેઓ	તેકાંમકરેહો ત.

Obs: All tenses of the indicative or potential mood which have તો if, then, added in construction, are considered subjunctive.

Paradigma of an Intransitive Verb.

અટક stopped, or to be stopped.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Imperfect.

I stop, or am stopping.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું અટકુંછ	અમેઅટકીએછ
2. તું અટકેછે	તમેઅટકોછો
3. તેઅટકેછે	તેઓઅટકેછે

Present Habitual Tense.

I continue stopping.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે	અટકતો M. અટ કતી F. અટકતું રહુંછ N.	ઇમે તમે તેઓ	અટકતારહું છ

Past or Present Perfect.

I am stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું અટકોઇઉં	અમેઅટકાઇઈ
2. તું અટકોઇછે	તમેઅટકાઇછો
3. તેઅટકોઇછે	તેઓઅટકાઇછે

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું અટકીછું	અમેઅટકીયોઇઈ
2. તુંઅટકીછે	તમેઅટકીઓઇછો
3. તેઅટકીછે	તેઓઅટકીઓઇછે

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું અટકુંઇઉં	અમેઅટકીઆઇઈ
2. તુંઅટકુંછે	તમેઅટકીઆંઇછો
3. તેઅટકુંછે	તેઓઅટકાંઇછે

Future Present.

I am about to be stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હુંઅટકનારઇઉં	અમેઅટકનારઇઈ
2. તુંઅટકનારઇછે	તમેઅટકનારઇછો
3. તેઅટકનારઇછે	તેઓઅટકનારઇછે

Past Tense.

I am stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે } અટક્યો	અમે તમે તેઓ } અટક્યા

Fem nine.

1. હું		હમે	
2. તું	અટકી	તમે	અટકીયો
3. તે		તેઓ	

Neuter.

1. હું		અમે	
2. તું	અટક્યુ	તમે	અટક્યાં
3. તે		તેઓ	

Past Habitual Tense.

I made a practice of stopping.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું	અટકતો M. અટ	હમે	અટકતા M. અટ
2. તું	કતી F. અટકતું N:	તમે	કતીઓ F. અટક
3. તે	*	તેઓ	તાં N:

Past Imperfect Tense.

I was stopped.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું		હમે	
2. તું	અટકતો હતો	તમે	અટકતા હતા
3. તે		તેઓ	

Pluperfect Tense.

I had stopped.

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* Also applicable to the Subjunctive.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે	અટક્યો હતો	હમે તમે તેઓ	અટક્યા હતા

Past Inceptive Tense.

I was about to be stopped.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે	અટકનાર હતો	હમે તમે તેઓ	અમે અટકનાર હતા

Preterperfect.

I did, or was stopping.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું 2. તું 3. તે	અટકતો હવો	હમે તમે તેઓ	અટકતા હવા

Future Tense.

I shall, or will be stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું અટકીશ	અમે અટકીશું
2. તું અટકીશ અટકશે	તમે અટકશો
3. તે અટકશે	તેઓ અટકશે

When તો occurs in construction with tenses in the indicative mood, they are reckoned subjunctive, as: — હું અટકીશ તો shall I be stopped, then.— vide *Obs*: Page 63.

Present Future.

I may be stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું મટકીશ.	અમે મટકીશું
2. તું મટકીશ.	તમે મટકીશો.
3. તે મટકીશે	તેઓ મટકીશે

1. Dubious.

I may have stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું મટક્યો હઈશ.	અમે મટક્યા હઈશું
2. તું મટક્યો હશે	તમે મટક્યા હશો.
3. તે મટક્યો હશે	તેઓ મટક્યા હશે

2. Dubious.

I may be about to be stopped.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું મટકનાર હઈશ.	અમે મટકનાર હઈશું
2. તું મટકનાર હશે	તમે મટકનાર હશો.
3. તે મટકનાર હશે	તેઓ મટકનાર હશે

Aorist, or Imperative Mood.

Let me stop, or may I stop.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું મટકું	અમે મટકીએ
2. તું મટક	તમે મટકો
3. તે મટકે	તેઓ મટકે

બેસ sit, દેખ look, દ્હાસ run, પેસ enter to the end of such roots ઠો is affixed in the past tense, and ઇ becomes ઈ; as :—બેઠો sat, દીઠો saw, દ્હાઠો ran, પેઠો entered.

Potential Mood.

If I can stop.

Singular.		Plural.
1. મા્હારાથી	્હમારાથી	
2. તારાથી	તમારાથી	અટકાય
3. તેથી	તેઓથી	

Present Potential.

I can be stopped.

Singular.		Plural.
1. મારાથી	્હમારાથી	
2. તારાથી	તમારાથી	અટકાયછે
3. તેથી	તેઓથી	

Past Potential.

I could stop.

Singular.		Plural.
1. મારાથી	અમારાથી	
2. તારાથી	તમારાથી	અટકાયું
3. તેથી	તેઓથી	

Potential Future.

I can be stopped.

	Singular.		Plural.
1.	મારાથી	અમારાથી	
2.	તારાથી	તમારાથી	અટકાશે
3.	તેથી	તેઓથી	

Subjunctive Mood, the three Genders.

I would have stopped.

	Singular.		Plural.
1.	હું	અમે	
2.	તું	તમે	અટકત
3.	તે	તેઓ	

PARADIGMA OF A TRANSITIVE VERB.

ખા eat, or to eat.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I eat, or I am eating.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	હું ખાઉછઉ	અમે ખાઈએ છઈએ
2.	તું ખાયછે	તમે ખાઓ છો
3.	તે ખાયછે	તેઓ ખાયછે

Past Tense.

I eat, or ate.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	મેં ખાધું	અમેં ખાધું

2. તેં ખાધું	તમોએ ખાધું
3. તેણે ખાધું	તેઓએ ખાધું

Past Habitual Tense.

I daily eat.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું		અમે	
2. તું	ખાતો M. ખાતી F.	તમે	ખાતા M. તી F.
3. તે	ખાતું N.	તેઓ	તાં N.

Future.

I shall, or will eat.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું ખાઈશ	અમે ખાઈશું
2. તું ખાઈશ	તમે ખાશો
3. તે ખાશે	તેઓ ખાશે

Aorist and Imperative.

Let me eat, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું ખાઉં	અમે ખાઈએ
2. તું ખા·ખાજે	તમે ખાશો
3. તે ખાય	તેઓ ખાશે

In this manner are conjugated transitive and intransitive roots ending in આકાર:—

On the tenses of the transitive root પી drink, or to drink, terminating in ઈકારાંત :—

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I drink, or am drinking.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	હું પીઉ છઉં	અમે પીઈ એ છઈ એ
2.	તું પીય છે પીય છ	તમે પીઓ છો · પીઓ છ
3.	તે પીએ છે	તેઓ પીએ છે

Many intransitive roots such as, સૂ sleep, &c. have their past tense indicative and subjunctive the same.

રૂપો Forms.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું		અમે	
2.	તું	સૂતો Mas.	તમે	સૂતા Mas:
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Feminine.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું		અમે	
2.	તું	સૂતી	તમે	સૂતાં · સૂતીઓ
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Neuter.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1.	હું		અમે	
2.	તું	સૂતું ——	તમે	સૂતાં ——
3.	તે		તેઓ	

Characteristics in the form of the transitive root દે give, as:—તમે દેઓ છો you are giving છો &c.

On the tenses of the roots, કહે say, રહે stop, વહે flow, લે take, શે bear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I speak, or am speaking.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	હું કહું છું	અમે કહીએ છીએ
2.	તું કહે છે	તમે કહો છો
3.	તે કહે છે	તેઓ કહે છે · કહે છે

Past Tense.

I said.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	મેં કહ્યું	અમે કહ્યું
2.	તેં કહ્યું	તમે કહ્યું
3.	તેણે કહ્યું	તેઓ કહ્યું

Past Habitual Tense.

I made a practice of speaking.

	Singular.		Plural.	
1. હું	કહેતો M. કહે	અમે	કહેતા M. કહેતી ઓ	
2. તું	તી F. તું N.	તમે	F. કહેતાં N.	
3. તે		તેઓ		

Future Tense, the three Genders.

I shall, or will say.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું કહીશ	અમે કહીશું
2. તું કહેશે-કહીશ	તમે કહેશો
3. તે કહેશે.	તેઓ કહેશે

The past, pluperfect, 1. Dubious,—and all the tenses of the subjunctive mood of transitive roots, generally, require the verb to agree with its object.—The intransitive verb agrees with its subject.

Many transitive roots such as લાવ bring, form their tenses the same as intransitive roots, in all such cases the rule is, the verb agrees with its subject,—as:—હું પાણી લાવ્યો I brought water, અમે પાણી લાવ્યા We brought water.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PRINCIPAL AFFIXES.

He who induces the direct agent to perform a work is styled પ્રયોજક prayojak or remote agent, to express the agency of the remote agent, to the રૂપકારક roots, and હ્યા—થા—વા—ઘા—ન— and other આકારાંત— intransitive roots આવ is the formative affix, and of all other roots વડાવ—વરાવ—વાડ become the regular affixes, but of life &c. આડ is the affix.

In the causal form the affixes are added as in the transitive form, and consequently all the roots of the causal form, are to be considered transitive. The roots that have રૂપાડ as the formative syllable are reckoned both transitive and intransitive.

Example.

Simple form વિદ્યાર્થી વિદ્યા ભણે છે The scholar studies science.

Causal form ગુરૂ વિદ્યાર્થી ને વિદ્યા ભણાવે છે The master instructs the scholar in science.

I am teaching.

Singular.	Plural.
1. હું ભણાવું છું	અમે ભણાવીએ છીએ
2. તું ભણાવે છે · વે છ	તમે ભણાવો છો ભણાઓ છ
3. તે ભણાવે છે	તેઓ ભણાવે છે

મેં ભણાવ્યો I taught અમે ભણાવ્યા We taught.
હું ભણાવીશ I will teach.
In this manner other examples may be framed.

Examples of the affixes વડાવ and વરાવ

When these affixes are added to roots ending in આ ઈ ઊ the આ : is short;—as:
હું ખાઉં છું I am eating તે મને ખવડાવે છે ખવરાવે છે ——ખવાડે છે he feeds me.

Examples of the affix આડ

આડ is affixed to the class indicating existence &c. as હું જીવું છું I exist, or am existing. તે મને જીવાડે છે he causes me to live.

જીવ and other verbs of that class.

જીવ life ઉગ grow ઉઘ sleep ઉઠ raise ઊંડ go ઉડ fly ખુંચ pull ઘટ abate ચાખ taste ચાટ lick જાગ awake જમ eat જીત live વાગ wound ડુબ drown તપ heat થાપ slap નાશ run પુગ arrive પેસ enter પોંચ arrive.

શીખ learn રંમ play મેલ assemble દેખ look, &c.

Class—આવ—&c.

આવ come આથમ sun-set આદર commence છુપ conceal જા go હો become.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE POTENTIAL AFFIXES.

All roots in અકાર : have •આમ added to them in the potential mood, with all other roots વા is the affix.

When the potential affixes are joined to the root, the object of the primitive root is the nominative, and inflected in the 5th case.

With intransitive roots the original nominative remains, and is also in the 5th case.

All roots with affixes in the potential, are considered intransitive.—Ex: હુથકીતેકામકરાશે that business can be done by me. I could write તુથકીલાકુજ માશે તેથકીલખાશે he could write.

When the transitive root is followed by words having a potential meaning ઈ is affixed to the root. Ex હુકરીશકુછુ I am able to do it. તુકરીશકેછે thou art able to do it.

Should the verb be followed by નથી—નહી—હોય હોત words which have a pure adjective meaning, all roots in અકાર or આકાર: require આતો—આતી—આતુ the affixes of the three genders to be added. Ex: માહારાથી એ દાખલોકરાતો નથી—બીચડીકરાતી નથી—ઉદાહરણકરાતુનથી——

At the termination of the separate roots in અકાર: the three distinctive marks of gender વાતો—વાતી—વાતુ— are added; as:— માહારાથીશુવાતુનથી—

CHAPTER XIV.

On nouns and adjectives derived from verbs with affixes.

To express a thing in a general manner, without distinction of number, or person, the neuter affix વું is added to all roots, as:— કરવું to do બોલવું to speak ચાલવું to go.

Nouns with the affix વું have all the cases in declension but the vocative; as:—કરવું— કરવા —કરવા ને —કરવાશાટ — કરવાથી —કરવાનો—કરવામા — વા — વી — વું the distinctive adjective affixes of gender are added to the second person imperative mood of all roots, shewing the making or fashioning of an object; as:—ખીલો કરવો છે a peg is to be made ખીચડી કરવી છે Khichrí is to be cooked ઘર કરવું છે a house is to be made—such adjectives—are indeclinable. If the agent—in a sentence is in the third person, such adjectives are considered verbs in the imperative mood; as :—તેણે કરવું he should do અમે બેશવું we should sit. યા is affixed at the end of all roots implying the constant habit or practice of another, such words possess no gender or number and are therefore considered adverbs;—as :—તે આખો દા ઊભા રમ્યા કરે છે he makes a practice of playing all day.— કચા કરે practice of doing સુયાં કરે of always sleeping.
એલો — એલી — એલું the terminations of the three genders are affixed to all roots shewing the completion of a work; as:— બાંધેલો વાડો an enclosed compound ઘડેલી વશતુ a fashioned article કરેલું કામ a finished affair.

When the affix એલો is added to the roots કર do લે take દે give પી drink ખા eat, they are written કીધ — લીધ — દીધ — પીધ — ખાદ but in construc-

tion with the root કર — કીધેલો and કરેલો are used at discretion; Ex: કીધેલો — કરેલો made લીધેલો took દીધેલો gave પીધેલો drank ખાધેલો ate.

By the addition of various affixes to the roots, numerous derivative nouns and adjectives are formed.

Examples.

Primitive.	Affix.	Derivative Forms.	
ખેલ	આડુ	ખેલાડુ	player.
માર	કણો	મારકણો·ણી·ણું	beater.
માગ	ણી	માગણી	asking.
ધાવ	ણો	ધાવણો·ણી·ણું	a sucking babe, an infant at the breast.

When the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative and 7th Case occur in a sentence વાનો is affixed;—as:—

Nominative.	હું ઈહા રેહેવાનો	I (who am) to remain here.
Accusative.	ઘોડોતયારકરવાનો	The horse to be prepared.
Instrumental.	ગોલીમારવાની	The bullet to be shot.
Dative.	દાનમાપવાનોબ્રાહ્મણ	The Brahman to whom a gift is to be made.
7th Case.	શુવાનોખાડલો	A bedstead to sleep on.

Such words are adjectives, consequently take the termination, of the three genders.

The present tense of all roots have the affixes of the three genders તો—તી—તુ joined and in con-

struction are simple adjectives; as :—તેઙરતોનથી he does not.

તેબોલતાહ્વા he did speak તેશ્રુતીછે she is a sleep.

Several roots in the imperative mood, singular number are considered nouns; as :—તેઘોડાનીચાલશારી નથી that horse's paces are not good. તેમાહ્રેબોલશા ાંભલીગમ્યો he heard my speech.

The past tense, indicative mood of all roots is used adjectively, as : ઙચુઙાંમધ્યેાઙઠગયુ the labour of the work is lost વથ્યોદક્ષતોડવાનોનહી &c.

CHAPTER XV.

INDECLINABLE WORDS.

Indeclinable words are of four kinds.

1. ક્રીયાવીશેશણ Adverb.
2. ઉભયાન્વી Conjunction.
3. સબદયોગી Preposition or more correctly.—Posposition.
4. ઉવલપ્રયોગી Interjection.

1. When one actor is indicated in a double affair, the connection is with the root which possesses, the meaning of the first affair, or the purport of the business so completed.

2. Occasionally in the ભાવીપ્રયોગ vide page 45. ઈ and ઈને are affixed, to shew completion of a former act; as :— જમીનેખાવ્યો having eat, came.

3. The root ચુઙ is frequently added to other roots in construction, which also take the above affixes in the ભાવીપ્રયોગ

Examples.

ખાઇનેગયોહો having eat, went.
નોડીપાડશેો knock down.
જમીનેગમ્યો having eaten, went.
બોલીચુકેો finished speaking.
All such examples are reckoned adverbs.

With all roots in the present tense તાં is affixed; as:—કરતાંતુટેા broke in the act of making, સુતાંપા વડેછે accustomed to sleep.

A reduplication of such affixes occasionally occurs; as:—ખાતાંખાતાંઉઠેા got up in the act of eating.

તાં is affixed to the root in sentencesin which time and location are conjoint; as:—ભણતાંપાવેછે that is—ભણતીવખતપાવેછે comes at the time of instruction.

When the intention or aim of the speaker is simply indicated તાં is affixed; as:—ભણતાંકરતાપાવેછે is instructed, that is, can read and do what is required.

The above with the affixes તાં are adverbs.

1. Adverbs.

The adverb which is used in a qualifying sense is called ક્રીયાવીશેષણ; as:— ધેળવેચાલ go slowly, such adverbs are also accasionally used adjectively; as:—ઘણેાધેળવેબેાલેછે speaks very slowly.

કાળવાચકઅવ્યયેા Adverbs of time.

આજ to-day કાલે yesterday કદાચી lest જરે if તારે then હવે now હવડે now ક્યારે when

સ્થલવાચકઅવ્યયેા Adverbs of place.

ઈહાં here, તાંહાં there હેઠલ below જાંહાં where ઉપર above.

For further information in this head see page 39. ક્રીકારારથક adverbs of affirming or denying; as:— હાં yes ઠીક right ખરૂં truly સારૂં good વારૂં very well ઈહાં here.

Obs: The use of the verb in speaking is considered more correct.

2. ઉભયાન્વી યેઅવ્યય વીચાર Conjuctions.

Conjunctions serve to join words and sentences together, and are of five kinds in Gùjaratí.

1. અર્થયોજક Copulative. 2. નીત્યશંબંધ Conditional· 3. ન્યુનબોધક Disjunctive 4. પક્ષાંતરબોધક Elective.

5. કારણ Causal.

1. અર્થયોજક The joining two separated words or sentences together; as:— એ—અને—તેગાંમગમા the and that person went to theVillage

2. નીત્યશંબંધ Two conjunctions regularly connected and copulatives; as: જોતમેઆવશોતોકાંમથશે If you would come, then the affair will be done.

3. ન્યુનબોધક Disjunctives, so called because though they connect sentences, they disjoin their meanings as:— તમેડાહ્યાખરાપણઈહાંમુકા You are wise, it is true, but in this were mistaken.

પક્ષાંતરબોધક Elective indicating the alternative of two propositions:—as તમેઅથવાતમારોછોકરોગએા તોપણસારૂ It would do, if you or your boy went.

કારણઉભયાનવયી Causal.—The cause and connection existing between the antecedent and subsequent as :—Such words as :—માટે account of કાં why કે that શામાટે on what account.

3. શબ્દયોગીઅવ્યય. Postpositions.

Postpositions, so called from their being generally added to nouns, with an inflecting power, as:—વચમા within પાસે near આગલ before પાછલ behind.

4. કેવલપ્રયોગીઅવ્યય Interjections.

હાં A particle expressing assent,—આહા heigh ના no હા yes અહા ho, so ho એ hey અરે ho, so ho.

CHAPTER XVI.

Syntax.

Syntax treats of the construction and arrangement of words in sentences.

Six different kinds of sentences are enumerated in construction in * Gújaràtí:—

તે જાય છે	He is going	this is Instransitive.
તે કામ કરે છે	He is working	this is Transitive.
પેટ માંડુ પે છે	It aches	this is Impersonal.
તેણે કામ કર્યું	He did the work—this is agreeing with or indicating the object.	

તેઓ એ જવું they can go this is (ભાવી) vide page 45.

અકર્મકકરતરી indicating the instransitive or passive agent, or agreement of a verb with its subject or object in a sentance.

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* When the second and third persons are joined together as stated, analogy requires that the verb be in the 2nd person plural, though such examples of that construction in Gùjaráti are few.

RULE I.

The subject or nominative precedes the verb in a sentence in which the intransitive or passive agent is indicated; as :—તેમાણસ જાય છે that man is going.

RULE II.

In Gùjarátì the verb assumes the gender and number of its object in the past time; as :—તેગએા he went તેગઇ she went તેગયુ it went.

RULE III.

When a sentence is made of two or more nouns of the same or different genders, the verb is placed in the plural, and takes the gender of the last mentioned word; as :—બાઇરીઓા — ભાએડાઓા — અનેછોકરાઓાગઆં the women, men and children went.

RULE IV.

When questions are asked in the potential mood the verb precedes its subject; as :— જાયછુંતું art thou going જાઊછોંહું I am going.

This inverted from is seldom, if ever required.

The common form is most in use.

RULE V.

The verb is frequently added, to complete a sentence; as:—વ્યાકરણએકેલેશુધબોલવાનીવીદ્યા— છે— Grammar is the art of speaking correctly. Here-છે-is added to complete the sentence, and supply the *Ellipsis*.

RULE VI.

An adverb of separation often divides the objects in a sentence, in which case the verb takes the gender and number of the last named noun; as:—ત્યાંહું પાણી અથ વા રેતી હતી there was nothing but water or sand.

RULE VII.

In a sentence, in which an act performed is shewn by the union of three parties,* and such connection indicated by the copulative conjunction અને and, the verb is inflected into the plural number and agrees with the first person; as:—હું— તું—અને તે મલીને આ કામ કરીશું I, thou, and he united we will do this business.—The same remark holds good with reference to the second and third persons, the verb being inflected in the plural number, and agreeing with the second person; as: તે-અને-તમે આ કામ કરો he and you do this business.

RULE VIII.

Adjectives and pronouns precede the object, as:— જોડાહાથમાંણશતેને પાશેરામેલો place a wise man near.

1. Adjectives and pronouns are occasionally elegantly placed immediately after the noun of the subject, as:—તેમાંણશ ભલો છે that is a good man કહે લો માંણશ આ છે this is the man mentioned.

Obs: The adjective in this sentence is called by the native વિધીવિશેષણ and is said to come after the substantive, and the common adjective is called ગુણવીશેશણ and is said to come before it.

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* I. E.—I, Thou, he.

2. When many adjectives, follow immediately after the noun of the subject, they are considered elegantly placed, as :—તેમાણશ ભલોશુશીલપરોપકારીછે that man is good, well disposed and * benevolent.

3. When the subject in a sentence is remote its adjective or pronoun becomes the nominative, as :—જે કુલીનતેમાહુકામકરશેનહી The well born person will not act basely.

RULE IX.

The adverb preceding or following the verb is considered suitably placed and to possess an elegant appearance, as:—હળવેબોલ — બોલહળવે speak slowly.

RULE X.

To prevent tautology or inversion of meaning,—prevent ellipsis,—or indicate the aim and intention of the Speaker,—adjectives or adverbs, are added to verbs to complete a sentence, as :—મુબઈમાંપણશાવાલાવાંણીઆ છે . તેમપારશીપણછે In Bombay the rich men are the Banyeans, and the Parsees also.

RULE XI.

When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb is placed discretionally in the singular or plural, as :—

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* An ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, in this example instead of saying, that man is good, *is* well disposed, and is benevolent; in Gújarátí it is, that man is good, well disposed and benevolent.—The European student will here observe a marked similarity of construction to the English. For we say, he was a *learned, wise,* and *good* man. Instead of saying, he was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man, the Ellipsis being admitted.

તાંહાં ઘણા લોક મલ્યા હતા
તાંહાં ઘણાં લોક મલ્યો હતો
} Many people were assembled there.

RULE XII.

Two negatives are intended to be an affirmative; as :—મારી કાંઈ ના નથી I dont say—no—that is હું આવીશ I will come.

RULE XIII.

When the noun is inflected into any other case than the first, the termination ઓ of the adjective which precedes is changed into આ; as :—શારાં માણશને to a good man. રાતા ઘોડા એ a red horse. ભલા દરજી થી from a good Tailor. ડાહ્યા છોકરા નો of a wise boy. કાલાં રંગ માં in colour black.

RULE XIV.

On forming sentences in which the active agent is indicated.

The rule is, the agent is immediately followed by its object, succeeded by the verb, the object is either inflected into the second case or remains in the first; Ex: તે દેવને ભજે છે he worships God તે કામ કરે છે he works or is working વાઘ માણશને ખાય છે The tiger eats man.

વાઘ માણશ ખાય છે The tiger eats man.

1. Adjectives and Pronouns precede the object; as:— તે ધોલા ઘોડા ને આણે છે he brings a white horse.

2. All other characteristic attributes will be found under the, અકર્મક કર્તરિપ્રયોગ or sentences in which the intransitive or passive agent is indicated.

RULE XV.

પ્રયોજ્યકર્તરીપ્રયોગ or sentences in which the causal agent is indicated are framed like the શકર્ મકકર્તરીપ્રયોગ or sentences indicating the active agent.

RULE XVI.

ભાવકર્તરીપ્રયોગ or sentences in which the object is in the dative, and the agent in the instrumental, are framed the same as the અકર્મકકર્તરીપ્રયોગ indicating the intransitive or passive agent.

RULE XVII.

કર્મણિપ્રયોગનીજોડણી or on forming sentences in which the verb agrees with its object.—The agent is in the third case, followed by the object succeeded by the verb, the verb takes the gender and number of the object; as :— તેણેઘર બાંધ્યું he built a house.

RULE XVIII.

ભાવીપ્રયોગનીજોડણી or in the framing of sentences, where the verb is used in personally, the object, in the dative and the agent in the instrumental case.

The agent is in the third case, followed by the intransitive verb; as :— તેણેશુવું By him (the act of) sleeping should be performed; i. e. he should sleep.

તેણેબેશવું By him (the act of) sitting should be (performed); i. e. he should sit.

GOVERNING OR PARSING.

Examples.

છોકરોઘેરથીનીશાલેહવડાંભણવાનેજાયછે.

The boy now goes from the house to school to learn.

છોકરો is a noun masculine, first case singular [number.

ઘરથી is a noun neuter, fifth case singular number.

નીશાલે is a substantive feminine, seventh case sin- [gular number.

હવડાં is an adverb of time.

ભણવાનું is a noun neuter, second case singular [number.

જાયછે is a verb, indicative mood, present tense, third [person singalar.

છોકરો the agent જાયછે is a verb અકરમકરનરી [પ્રયોગ vide page 85.

રાજાશાળામાંવાદીપ્રતીવાદીનેન્યાયકરેછે

The King administers justice to the Plaintiff and Defendant in the assembly.

રાજા is a noun masculine, first case, singular number,

શાળામાં is a noun, feminine, seventh case, singular number.

વાદીપ્રતીવાદીનો is an adjective, in the sixth case.

ન્યાય is a noun masculine, first case, singular number.

કરેછે is a verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number.

રાજા is the agent in the first case ન્યાય the object.

શકરમકરનરીપ્રયોગ see page 45.

છોકરાએમોઠાઈશાસ્ત્રશારીપેઠેવીદ્યાભ્યાશકાર્યો The boy diligently studied science for the sake of fame.

છોકરાએ is a noun masculine, third case, singular number.

મોઠાઈશાસ્ત્રં——મોઠાઈ is a noun feminine, first person, singular number.

શાસ્ત્રં is an adverb of affirmation.

સારીપેઠે is an adverb.

વીદ્યાભ્યાસ is a noun masculine, first person, singular number.

કીધો is a verb, indicative mood, past tense, third person singular number.

છોકરાએ is the agent, in the 3rd case.

વીદ્યાભ્યાસ is the object. કીધો is a verb. કરમણીપ્રયોગ see page 45.

કોઈનેઘેરજવુતોવીચારીનેજવું

It is well to think before going to another's house.

કોઈને is a pronoun, in the second case, singular number.

ઘેર is a noun neuter, in the seventh case, singular number.

જવું is a verb, imperative mood, third person, singular number.

તો copulative conjunction.

વીચારીને is an adverb.

જવું is a verb ભાવેપ્રયોગ see page 45.

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V + R (?)

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